The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII No. 5618. 號六十月七年一十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881. 日一廿月六年己辛 Price, $24 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E. C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. Bates Hendy & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—Leon de Rosny, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris*.

NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 133, *Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—Sayle & Co., *Square, Singapore*. C. Heinszen & Co., *Manila*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. de Mello & Co., *Swatow*, Campbell & Co. *Amoy*, Wilson, Nicholls & Co. *Foochow*, Hedge & Co. *Shanghai*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh. *Yokohama*, Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital.....£1,500,000.

Rates of Interest Allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kepts on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund,.....1,800,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Hon. F. B. Johnson.
H. de C. Forbes, Esq. | Wm. Reiners, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
W. S. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Thomas [illegible]

Manager.
Shanghai,.....Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital Fully Paid-up.....£3,200,000.
Reserve Fund.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Bourbon, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Melbourne, and Sydney, San Francisco, Hongkong, Hankow, Foochow.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Notice.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. Cap82

Notices of Firms.

DENTAL NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1881, Dr. H. YARDLEY EASTLAKE, M.A.D.D.S., will take Charge of the DENTAL PRACTICE of Dr. Wm. C. Eastlacke, in Hongkong; and will Open his New DENTAL ROOMS, Lower Floor of the Hôtel de l'Univers, Wyndham Street. Latest Scientific Appliances and Improvements in Dentistry. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. se12

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. au13

Auctions.

NOTICE.

898 Kilograms of Old YELLOW METAL will be SOLD by Public Auction, on Board the Spanish Despatch Boat "*Marqués del Duero.*"

Tenders will be received on board the said Steamer from 10 to 11 a.m. of the 18th Instant, and the highest bidder will be preferred.

RAMON BALCAZAR.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881. jy18

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 19th July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Morrison Hill, the Residence of the late J. Robinson,—

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Walnut Drawing-room Suite, English-made Walnut Tables, Marble Centre Table, Canton Blackwood Marble-top Tables, and Teapoys.

Bronze Vases, Incense Burners and Ornaments; Porcelain Vases and Ornaments; Japanese Armour.

English-made Mahogany Telescope Dining Table and Sideboard with Plate Glass; English-made Mahogany Morocco covered Sofa and Chairs.

Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets and Glassware, Clocks, Mirrors, Kerosine Lamps, Engravings, Carpets and Hearth Rugs.

Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Table and Glass and Cheval Glass.

Two Aviaries, One Iron Safe.

One Semi-Grand Piano, by J. Broadwood & Sons.

One Concert Grand Piano, by Pleyel, in Rosewood Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. jy19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will offer FOR SALE by Public Auction, on the Premises, on

MONDAY,

the 25th July, 1881, at 4 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private contract),—

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising:—

SEVEN CHINESE SHOPS, and DWELLING HOUSES, erected upon Inland Lot No. 77, almost opposite the Commissariat Buildings, Queen's Road East.

The Seven Shops will be Sold either separately or together.

Terms of Sale.—$2,000, or $300 per House, to be paid on the fall of the hammer.

For Plans of the Property, and further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, refer to

SHARP & Co.,
Auctioneers and Valuators of Houses, Lands and Estates,
No. 13, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881. jy25

For Sale.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS' PORTLAND CEMENT.

— *Sole Agents for China,*
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. se13

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.....$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints.....$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

7 DWELLING HOUSES, in Wyndham Street, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, on Sections B & C of Inland Lot No. 51, belonging to the Portuguese Mission in China.

For Particulars, apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881.

To Let.

GODOWNS—TO LET.

Praya East and Wanchai Road.

For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

NO. 2, Old Bailey Street. And, No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 30, 1881.

TO LET.

ROOMS in Club Chambers, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1881.

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1881.

Authorised by Imperial Decree dated the 2nd May, 1881.

For Kansuh Taels - - 4,000,000.	For Shanghai Taels - 1,384,000.

In Bonds of Taels 500 each of Shanghai Sycee, bearing Interest from the 1st August, 1881.

Principal and Interest payable in Shanghai.

The Bonds are redeemable at Par within Six years (1887), by Eight Half-yearly Instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 30th November, 1883.

The Bonds will bear Interest at the Rate of Eight per cent. per annum Shanghai Taels, payable Half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Current Rates of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai.

The First Payment of Interest will be made on the 21st December, 1881.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in April and October, commencing October, 1883, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at Par on the respective dates specified in the annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Current Rates of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai, after which date Interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

August, 1881, against allotment letter, and on payment of the Balance Due on same.

SCHEDULE.

Table of Drawings and Payments of Interest.

Date of Payment of Drawn Bonds and Interest.		Amount of each Drawing.	Amount of Interest.
1881	December 21		136,444.49
1882	June 16		170,075.17
"	December 10		170,075.17
1883	June 5		170,075.17
"	November 30	548,000.00	171,036.05
1884	May 24	548,000.00	147,975.01
"	November 17	548,000.00	127,556.38
1885	May 13	548,000.00	106,296.98
"	November 7	548,000.00	85,518.03
1886	May 4	548,000.00	64,138.52
"	October 28	548,000.00	42,518.79
1887	April 24	548,000.00	21,379.50
	Shanghai Tls.	4,384,000.00	1,413,089.26

With Reference to the Foregoing,

Sealed Tenders are invited for the above Loan at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong and Shanghai until Noon on MONDAY, the 25th of July, 1881, when the Tenders will be opened; afterwards *No* Tender will be entertained.

Par has been fixed as the minimum, at which Tenders will be accepted. A deposit of Ten per cent. upon the amount Tendered must accompany each application, such deposit to be made by cheque on a Bank in Hongkong. The Balance of the amount allotted to be paid on or before 1st August, 1881.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

All Tenders to bear upon the Cover "Tender for Chinese Imperial Silver Loan, of 1881."

This Prospectus and Form of Tender can be had on application at the Bank.

For the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents Issuing the Loan,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 6, 1881. jy25

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, who has for many years shown excellent work in PORTRAITURE in Yeu Qua & Co.'s, has now Established a new STUDIO at No. 3 Pottinger Street, opposite Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s.

LUNE HING.

Hongkong, June 30, 1881. jy30

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will be absent at Shanghai until July 1st, when he will return to Hongkong and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Reduction in the Price of Gas.

FROM the 1st Proximo and until further Notice, the Charge per 1,000 feet will be $3.50, instead of $4 as heretofore.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 21, 1881. jy21

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th July instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. da COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. jy28

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. da COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. jy28

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at the Hongkong Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 o'Clock p.m.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. jy29

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2.30 o'Clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Account to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th Inst., both days inclusive.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. jy30

THE "FAR EAST."
The issues of 1878 Wanted.
Apply at this Office.
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Only reliable Remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges etc., as they frequently contain *Solid Particles* of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—☞ Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from *Obsolete* Formulas they are absolutely unreliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Sold by all Chemists throughout the globe.

Refuse Useless *substitutes.*

Agents:—Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.

21my81 6m 21no81

ENTERICON

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Wasting Dreams.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the Civilized World.

Sole in China by:—
Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai.

21my81 6m 21no81

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Debenture Loan for $300,000.

COUPONS for INTEREST falling due on 30th June 1881 will be Paid on Presentation, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on and after that Date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1881. jy17

AH-YON & Co.,
SHIP'S COMPRADORE,
STEVEDORE,
Ballaster and Water Supplier,
Hongkong and Whampoa, of the same Proprietors.

Keep on hand and for Sale, well assorted Oilman's Stores and Coal of all kinds.

Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.

F 59, Wing Hing Street.
Hongkong, June 15, 1881. 1ja82

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of NG A-KIU, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of NG A-KIU, who was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 1st day of March, 1878, will be Held before Charles Frederick Augustus Sangster, Esquire, Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Court House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of July, 1881, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, precisely, when the Creditors' Assignee will submit a Statement of the Estate of the Bankrupt as ascertained of the Property received and of the Property outstanding.

And the Meeting will declare what part of the produce of the Estate shall be divided amongst the Creditors.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1881.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Creditors' Assignee in the above Bankruptcy.

jy18

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of LEUNG IU *and* LEUNG CHING, *Bankrupts.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of LEUNG IU and LEUNG CHING, who were adjudicated Bankrupts on the 9th day of August, 1880, will be Held before Charles Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Court House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1881, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, precisely, when the Creditors' Assignee will submit a Statement of the Estate of the Bankrupts as ascertained of the Property received and of the Property outstanding.

And the Meeting will declare what part of the produce of the Estate shall be divided amongst the Creditors.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1881.

DENNYS & MOSSOP,
Solicitors for the Creditors' Assignee in the above Bankruptcy.

jy18

In the Matter of the Estate of RAPHAEL ARCANJO DO ROZARIO, *late of Hongkong, Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of Raphael Arcanjo do Rozario, who died at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, on the 26th day of March, 1881, and whose Will and Codicil were duly proved in the Supreme Court of Hongkong on the 9th day of June, 1881, by Valentine Antonio do Rozario and Marciano Antonio Baptista, Executors named in the said Will, both of Victoria, aforesaid, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Valentine Antonio do Rozario and Marciano Antonio Baptista, at the address aforesaid, or to Messrs Brereton and Wotton, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 13th day of August, 1881. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said Valentine Antonio do Rozario and Marciano Antonio Baptista will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Raphael Arcanjo do Rozario amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Valentine Antonio do Rozario and Marciano Antonio Baptista, or the said Messrs Brereton and Wotton, shall then have had notice; and that the said Valentine Antonio do Rozario and Marciano Antonio Baptista will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any Person of whose Claim the said Valentine Antonio do Rozario and Marciano Antonio Baptista had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1881.

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, &c.,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenroy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. To-day, the 12th July.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. jy19

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "*DJEMNAH.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-day, the 15th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 22nd Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881. jy22

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship *BELGIC* are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. jy20

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK "*STAR OF CHINA,*" FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1881.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Saghalien.*

No Mark Nos. 91/120=30 drums White Lead, Order, from London.

B, No. 10, 1 case Effects, from Marseilles.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 9, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"*Kwangtung,*"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 14, 1881. jy17

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"*Esmeralda,*"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 18th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 14, 1881. jy18

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, *VIA* FOOCHOW.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamer
"*Catterthun*"
will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 14, 1881. jy18

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Ulysses,*"
Captain Thompson, will be despatched on or about the 16th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1881.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at SOURABAYA,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for ADELAIDE *and all* NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The Steamship
"*Nelson,*"
Captain Thorn, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881. jy20

Shipping.

Steamers.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND AUSTRALIA.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through through rates for ADELAIDE *and all* NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The Steamship
"*Meath,*"
Captain J. Johnson, shortly expected from Foochow, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* British Bark
"*Tiber,*"
Rennie, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 14, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Ship
"*Leonidas,*"
Prehn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 11, 1881. au11

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Bark
"*Mabel,*"
Snow, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The British Barque
"*Java Packet,*"
Hansen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
HING KEE & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* German Barque
"*Bonito,*"
J. T. Wesenberg, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 5/6 *A.1.1.* American Bark
"*Conquest,*"
G. W. Howes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1881.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* American Ship
"*C. F. Sargent,*"
Atherton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1881.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* British Ship
"*P. G. Cavill,*"
McFee, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1881.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship
"*Highlander,*"
B. Clough, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* Danish Bark
"*Therese,*"
Hartmann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* German Bark
"*Hermann,*"
Jepsen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark
"*Jonathan Chase,*"
Castigan, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

Ex Recently arrived Mail and other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GROCERIES,

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Assorted PICKLES.
" MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
" " Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks.
McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS,—
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and "SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN" other recent Publications. from 15 cents to 25 cents each.
HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.
HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.
PRESCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EDGAR POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
WILLIAMS'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."
GRIFFIS'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.
Medical WORKS.
School BOOKS.
Presentation BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALBUMS of Music, with Words.
ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pieces.
Sheet MUSIC.
Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.
REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

STATIONERY,—
For LADIES, and OFFICE use.
OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *and* JOHN MOIR & SON'S FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOURY PATE.
GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.
OX PALATES.
HUNG (Hambro') BEEF.
TRIPE.

FRUITS for Ices.
SHERBET.
COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPPS'S COCOA.
ROBINSON'S GROATS.
GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SARDINES.
Ham TONGUE and Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.
MACCARONI.
VERMICELLI.
SAUSAGES.
MEATS.
SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE *VIA* THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 17th July.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR., *Agent.*

Hongkong, July 7, 1881. jy18

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *ROHILLA*, Captain W. BARRATT, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

[illegible] jy21

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA *VIA* KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *NIIGATA MARU*, Capt. WYNN, due here on or about the 18th July, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 22nd July.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin	Steerage.
To KOBE,	$ 60	$15
" YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI,	75	20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA,	120	40
" " KOBE,	95	30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP, *Agent.*

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. jy23

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m., the 29th July. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. jy30

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at ½ per cent. nett premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED,....$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., *Chairman.*
BAN HUP, Esq. | LEONG ON, Esq.
F YIN KAI, Esq. | CHONG PENG, Esq.
QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., *Manager.*
WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., *Assist. & Secretary.*

THE Company grants POLICIES on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, *Secretary.*

HEAD OFFICE, *No. 2, Queen's Road West,* Hongkong, March 14, 1881. se14

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at Current Rates. RISKS on First Class Godowns Reduced to ½ % nett premium per annum from this date.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

Not Responsible for Debts *unless the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—*

ANNA, German barque, Captain J. B. Davidson.—Wieler & Co.

ANNA SIEBEN, German barque, Captain A. Paulsen.—Wieler & Co.

ASTORIA, American ship, Captain M. P. Anderson.—Messageries Maritimes.

C. F. SARGENT, American ship, Captain D. H. Atherton.—Captain.

CITADEL, Brit. 3-masted schooner, Capt. A. L. Stewart.—Remedios & Co.

GREAT SURGEON, American barque, Capt. H. P. Arbecam.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

INVINCIBLE, American ship, Captain Jas. F. Skewes.—Borneo Company, Limited.

LEONIDAS, British ship, Capt. W. Prehn.—Captain.

LOUISA, Germ. 3-masted schooner, Capt. N. Schierloh.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

MELUSINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pflieger.—Melchers & Co.

PENEDO, British steamer, Captain T. Kenderdine.—Geo. R Stevens & Co.

SIGNAL, American barque, Capt. Austin Whitney.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, British ship, Capt. J. A. Best.—Messageries Maritimes.

STAR OF CHINA, British barque, Captain Charles Smith.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

WILNA, American ship, Captain J. E. Lombard.—Order.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *SAGHALIEN*, Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 27th.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 27th of July, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, *Agent.*

Hongkong, July 16, 1881. jy28

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1881.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION ENTERTAINMENT and *Positively the Last Appearance* of the TAYLOR TROUPE.

Prices of Admission:
Reserved Seats, - - - - - $2.00.
Second Seats, - - - - - - $1.00.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, $0.50.

Tickets obtainable at Messrs KELLY & WALSH's, and at the Door on the Night of Performance.

Hongkong, July 16, 1881. jy21

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer "*Vortigern*," Captain J. ALEXANDER, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave this on the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HING KEE & Co.

Hongkong, July 16, 1881. jy25

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "*Bothwell Castle*," THOMSON, Commander, expected here early in August, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, July 16, 1881.

WANTED,

A SMALL, Self-contained HOUSE for a Single GENTLEMAN, in a quiet and airy locality. Address, stating Situation and Rent, to "F. F. F.," OFFICE of this Paper.

Hongkong, July 16, 1881. jy19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the First Floor of No. 3, Blue Buildings, the Residence of W. McG. SMITH, Esq.,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

CRETONNE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE. CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, and CARD TABLES.

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and SIDEBOARD, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, WHATNOTS; DINNER, DESSERT and BREAKFAST SETS; GLASS and PLATED WARES.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, WASHSTAND.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, July 16, 1881. jy22

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15, *Atalanta*, German steamer, from Canton.

July 16, *Latin*, French gunboat, 137, Rouvier, Singapore July 8.

July 16, *Rachel*, British barque, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 16, *Siam*, for Shanghai.
16, *Penedo*, for Saigon.
16, *Arratoon Apcar*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.
16, *Hardwick*, for Shanghai.
16, *Glenearn*, for London, &c.
16, *Djemnah*, for Shanghai.
16, *Menzaleh*, for Yokohama.

CLEARED.

Laertes, for Amoy.
Lucy, for Whampoa.
Hainan, for Hoihow, &c.
Vorwaerts, for Hoihow, &c.
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
Hermes, for Swatow.
Adria, for Saigon.
Atalanta, for Shanghai.
Suez, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per *Djemnah*, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Messrs Inchbald and Wm. Paterson, Dr Dracg, and 10 Chinese; from Marseilles, Mr Latham.

Per *Menzaleh*, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Miss Remusat, Messrs C. A. Read, and E. Ceccaldi; from Marseilles, Messrs Bavier, Minata, Yamavaki, and Chauvin.

Per *Siam*, for Shanghai, 8 Chinese.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, for Singapore, &c., 200 Chinese.

Per *Hardwick*, for Shanghai, 12 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Vorwaerts*, for Hoihow, Mr H. Schomburgh, and 80 Chinese.

Per *Suez*, for Singapore, &c., Mr Charles Noronha, 250 Chinese, and five Indians.

Per *Hainan*, for Hoihow, &c., 40 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports, 20 Chinese.

Per *Adria*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

None.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Glenavon*, from Canton Waters to London, sailed 6th July:—85,754 lbs. Congou, 173,775 lbs. Scented Caper, 67,778 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, and 100 lbs. Sorts—total 327,407 lbs. Tea; 196 bales Waste Silk, 149 bales Punjum Silk, and 134 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SOURABAYA, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c., &c.—
Per *Nelson*, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Sunda*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd inst.

For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Niigata Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet *Belgic*, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters *for Union Countries* may be posted on board the Packet *with Late Fee of* 10 *cents extra Postage* until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies cannot be sent by this route.
Hongkong, July 13, 1881. jy18

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet *Rohilla* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *viâ Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to Mauritius.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet *Saghalien* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet *City of Peking*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, etc., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters *for Union Countries* may be posted on board the Packet *with Late Fee of* 10 *cents extra Postage* until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies cannot be sent by this route.
Hongkong, July 13, 1881. jy30

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast Ports.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.00 (a short service). Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. C. Gilbert Booth, B.A., Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8 A.M. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service. [A Voluntary Service is held in the Garrison Theatre at 7.45 P.M.]

UNION CHURCH.—Soldiers' Service, 6.45 A.M. Morning Service, 11 A.M.—Rev. John Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. C. J. Edge.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.—Rev. C. Gilbert Booth, B.A., Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy Communion after Service on the third Sunday in each month. All the Seats are free.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West.—Hongkong Christian Association Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, 7.30 P.M.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—8 A.M. Mass and Sermon. 6 P.M. Evening Service, Benediction.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 19:—
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 4, Morrison Hill.
Goods per *Glenroy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
WEDNESDAY, July 20:—
4 p.m.—*Nelson* leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.
9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.
THURSDAY, July 21:—
4 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
FRIDAY, July 22:—
Goods per *Djemnah* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at the residence of Mr W. McG. Smith, No. 3, Blue Buildings.
SATURDAY, July 23:—
Daylight.—Mitsu Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama, &c.
Goods per *Belgic* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
MONDAY, July 25:—
Vortigern leaves for Singapore & Penang.
Noon.—Tenders for Chinese Imperial Silver Loan, of 1881.
4 p.m.—Auction of Seven Chinese Shops, and Dwelling Houses, Queen's Road East.
THURSDAY, July 28:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H., C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 52, Queen's Road.
FRIDAY, July 29:—
4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. K. Hotel Co., Ld., at Hongkong Hotel.
SATURDAY, July 30:—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd., at Head Office.
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

4 p.m.—*Catterthun* leaves for Australian Ports, via Foochow.

Tenders Close.

Tenders for Old Yellow Metal received on board the Spanish despatch boat *Marqués del Duero* from 10 to 11 a.m.

No. 6.—Vol. IX.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.
☞ *The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.*
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are now filed for reference.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.20 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here, per the P. M. S. S. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 20th instant.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or about the 21st inst. (Thursday next), by the P. & O. steamer *Peking*, which brings London dates to the 17th June.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—FIFTH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY.

94 Monk, 93 Parcell; Te Deum, Haking; Jubilate, No. 108 Reinfault; Anthem, O Saviour of the World; Kyrie, No. 5 Mercer; Hymn, 204.

Evensong:—Psalms, 95 Monk; Cantate, 2 Mercer; Deus Misereatur, 4 Mercer; Hymn, 304; Hymn, 266.

THE British steamer *Nelson* went to the Aberdeen Dock this morning.

WE are informed by the P. & O. agent that the Company's steamer *Pekin* with the next English Mail left Singapore for Hongkong at 10 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

THE police are still keeping an eye upon the rice pounder faction, but all is quiet in the meantime, although perhaps an eruption may take place on Tuesday, when the prisoners are to be tried.

DR. O'BRIEN, for services rendered to the R. C. Mission here, has been appointed by the Pope a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great of the Civil Class, with special privileges.

THE transfer of the P. & O. Company and the Messageries Maritimes Establishments from Point de Galle to Colombo, Ceylon, will probably take place in October next, the magnificent break-water works, and the harbour deepening at the latter port having been now so far advanced as to ensure for all vessels that safety and convenience for which they have so long been sighing, but which were never attainable at Galle.

THE scheme for the high level tramway to the Gap and the Gap to Aberdeen has been amalgamated with the project of the Hongkong and China Tramways Company, in whose behalf Mr F. Bulkeley Johnson has brought before the Legislative Council a Bill which has now been published in the *Gazette* two or three times. The Bill will now be altered to suit the changed position of affairs.

AT the present time, when further news is looked for day by day as to how it fares with the President of the United States, it is sorrowing for one to read in the papers to hand by the last American Mail of the serious illness of Mrs Garfield. The great strain of life at the White House on the physical and mental energies of a lady not naturally strongly formed, led to a severe attack of typhoid fever from which she was rapidly sinking at the latest date to which we have advices, and she was not then expected to live. The terrible shock she must have experienced on the attempted assassination of her husband must have done much to decrease the hope of her recovery.

THE public competition for the Wei-Sing Farm was to take place at Macau this morning; and from advices received to-day it would seem that the bidding must have been keen and lively. It is said that up to yesterday afternoon three different sets of Chinese had made deposits of $20,000 each into the Treasury, thus securing the right to bid. In addition to these syndicates, the two factions connected with the old Farmers were almost certain to make themselves heard; while it is also asserted that some Chinese and foreigners went over in the *White Cloud* yesterday to "take a deal" in this Gambling business, if they saw their way thereto. All sorts of rumours are in circulation; but as the final result will soon be known, it is useless to go into any extravagant foreshadowings.

TRINIDAD, which was the scene of Sir Henry Irving's last commission as Governor, is an island with an area of 1,754 square miles, surrendered to us by Spain, 1797, and held as a military conquest till 1802, when it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens. Sugar cane, cocoa and coffee, ground provisions and cocoanuts are the main products. Of 1,125,000 acres 93,300 are in crop; in pasture, 6,103; and uncultivated, 154,108 acres; the total alienated 253,511 acres. The population is about 125,000. The Government is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, six official members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor's salary is £4,000 per annum. The revenue in 1879 was £419,885 and the expenditure £369,351. The public debt then was £245,800 for railways, and £32,200 secured on the general revenue but recoverable from other parties. The imports in 1879 were to the extent of £2,223,271, and the exports to £2,264,744.

REUTER'S usual discretion and generosity are further proved, if further proof were needed, by the fact that although telegrams were sent to India from London, dated June 30th, to the effect that Mr Grant Duff had accepted and been duly appointed Governor of Madras, no intelligence of that appointment was received here until Thursday last, the 14th inst., when it was first published in our columns, from an Indian paper, our morning contemporary making up in time to find it a place to-day (16th). In all probability, the wise acre in the employ of the Company which bears the Baron's name, whose duty it is to apportion the telegrams for the various sections of subscribers, was not aware that Mr Grant Duff was the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and that we might therefore be reasonably expected to have some interest in the changes his removal to the Benighted Presidency would cause in the Colonial Office. As far back as April 30th, 1880, we wrote, "In Mr Grant Duff, as Under Colonial Secretary, the Office will have a perfect tower of strength," and the way in which Colonial affairs have been dealt with by the Parliamentary under Secretary has not disappointed in any way our expectations. But the experiences and the likings and leanings of the member for the Elgin burghs have always been more Indian than Colonial, and there is much reason to believe he will be found the right man in the right place when he gets fairly into harness in Madras. His experience as Under Secretary of State for India from December 1868, until the downfall of Mr Gladstone's Administration in February 1874, should stand him in good stead in his new position, the duties of which he will no doubt enter upon at an early date. It would be idle to speculate at present as to who his successor may be; but it may safely said that few likely aspirants to the position can bring a more ripe judgment or a more conscientious desire to do what is right to bear upon the work before him. What is our loss is Madras' gain.

THE following is the calendar for the Criminal Sessions which commence on Monday, the 18th July:—

1. Ah Lun Tak.—Unlawfully and by force detaining and taking away a certain child named Leong Afuk, then under the age of fourteen years, with intent to deprive the father of the possession of the said child.
2. Pang Afuk and Lo Lam Po.—Assault and robbery.
3. Cantello Lingi and A. Landsman.—Assault and robbery with violence.
4. Pung Ashing.—Larceny in a dwelling house.
5. Chun Kwai Choi.—(1) wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm; (2) wounding.
6. Leung Akai.—Burglary.
7.—Chan Ayau.—Larceny.

THE Chinese Telegraph has been commenced. The poles set up along the Peking Road to which we referred last Thursday are now placarded by the Taotai as Government property. The Taotai applied, as we have previously remarked, to the Consuls for protection to the posts. The Consuls did not take the opportunity of applying to the Taotai for any indemnity to Mr Reynolds for the destruction by the Taotai's predecessor of the posts set up for the first attempt at erecting a telegraph in China—Mr Reynolds' line from Shanghai to Kiutoan. Neither did Sir Thomas Wade obtain any compensation for Mr Reynolds out of the indemnity paid according to the Chefoo Convention. The indemnity we believe is not all appropriated, and now would be a fitting time to compensate Mr Reynolds for the destruction of his property.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

WE are glad to hear that the Chief Commissioner has called upon the Captain of the Dutch Ship *Niew Diepe* to forward a report of the number of his crew, together with those of the *Colombo*, who were in the boat at the time they left the wreck of the above ship, also to furnish the names of the villagers who rendered assistance, so that they may be rewarded. The Captain in reply stated that it was impossible for him to mention the names, but that he forwards report of Mr Wessels, the 2nd Officer of the *Colombo*, who knew some of the names of the villages they reached, but at the same time speaking of the services rendered by Mr Wessels

during the whole occurrence. We trust that the Chief Commissioner will not overlook the great assistance rendered by Mr. Wessels, but for whom by the statement of the Captain and Crew they would have not reached Rangoon.—*Gazette.*

A GOOD joke is told of the C. C. of B. B. He went down, to Pozoondoung lately to see the ricemill of one of our local merchants. Walking into the place, followed by two native servants, he went up and addressed an Engineer employed in the mill, who good naturedly showed him over the premises and gave what explanations were needed. After seeing all there was to see, the C. C. departed. Shortly after the proprietor of the mill who had evidently made an appointment to meet the C. C., and been prevented from being in time, came down in hot haste and enquired of the engineer whether the Chief Commissioner had been there. "I hneea seen ony Chief Commissioner, Sir, but there was an auld ship Captain here who had twa black cooks along with him," was the reply.

PROFESSOR and Madame Ujfalvy leave Simla on Monday next for Kashmir, travelling by way of Kangra and the basin of the Upper Indus. These distinguished wanderers, who are the guests of Sir Robert Egerton at Simla, do not seem to appreciate the difficulties of travel when once the beaten track has been passed. In Khokand, and in other Russian territories of Central Asia, travellers with good letters of introduction can, of course, make their way without any great hardships; but it is a very different matter crossing into Kashgar or the independent khanates which border Kashmir. The only chance of success lies in a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the half-savage races which have to be met and pacified; and in this respect M. Ujfalvy is quite helpless. He does not know Persian or Turki, and will have to trust to native interpreters; which means that he will be mobbed at every step of his wanderings, and will in all probability be subjected to much hardship and perhaps to great indignities. To attempt to penetrate into Wakhan from Gilgit would be to commit suicide; and in his progress towards Yarkand he will probably have to pay heavy black-mail to robber Kirgiz-tribes who may even then strip him of his baggage, and turn him adrift to die. We do not say this to discourage the Paris ethnologist, but to warn him that travelling in lawless countries requires large experience, great tact, and greater linguistic abilities.—*Pioneer.*

THE RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CITY HALL MUSEUM.

FURTHER OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has been placed at our disposal:—

I.—The Chairman of the City Hall Committee to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CITY HALL,
Hongkong, March 31st, 1881.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—A copy of your despatch dated the 22nd December, 1880, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony was, in accordance with your request, forwarded to me on the 7th February last.

The Committee need hardly say that they have carefully considered the question as to whether or not, after the expressions that have fallen from your Lordship, they ought to continue in force the regulations they have made for admission to the Museum.

While thanking your Lordship for directing the payment of the $1,800 which had since June, 1879, been withheld by His Excellency the Governor, they note that your Lordship objects to any distinction being made as to class or race in the rules of admission, but you would not object to admission alternately free and by payment, as in the South Kensington Museum. The Committee do not fail to appreciate the evident good wishes of your Lordship in thus suggesting what might appear to be a satisfactory mode of settling the dispute, that has arisen, but they feel constrained to point out, that however well such a rule might work in England, it would, in their opinion, be as regards Chinese visitors utterly impracticable in this Colony, as the result would be that the Museum would be empty for three days out of the six every week, while upon the remaining three days it would be overcrowded. Although the funds to build the City Hall were chiefly obtained from shareholders, and it was understood at the time that the shareholders would be entitled to any profit that might be made from the letting of the Theatre, Ball Room, &c., as a matter of fact the shareholders have not only received no interest on their money, but there does not appear to be any reasonable hope of their ever doing so, or of their getting back any portion of their capital. Great difficulties as to ways and means have always been experienced since the institution was first opened, and the Committee do not feel justified in abandoning the Government Grant without once more placing clearly before your Lordship the reasons that have actuated them in making and continuing the regulations that have been objected to.

The Committee feel that it is somewhat difficult to explain to your Lordship fully their reasons for adhering to the distinction drawn in the Notice as to admission, but would state that, were the Chinese to be allowed unrestricted admission during the day, the Museum would practically be closed to European ladies, respectable Chinese women, and also to almost all the European residents of the Colony.

The position that women hold in China, and the fact that a Chinese lady is seldom seen outside of the private apartments of a house, renders it perfectly impossible for a large number of Chinamen to understand the freedom accorded to ladies in Europe and America. This fact alone renders it extremely undesirable that ladies should only be able to visit the Museum when it is crowded with natives.

The personal habits of the Chinese of the lower classes who, I am glad to observe, flock in large numbers to the Museum, who eat garlic with their rice, and whose clothing in winter is not in the cleanest state, and in summer is of the very scantiest description, are quite sufficient to discourage Europeans from visiting the Museum during the hours when it is thus crowded. The Committee would have wished to avoid putting forward such an argument, but feel bound to do so when pressed for the reasons that have actuated them in the matter. The arguments that might be adduced with reference to such places as the Public Gardens are totally inapplicable to a room on some occasions visited by 4,000 to 5,000 Chinese in one day, where the show-cases occupy a very large portion of the space which is not great, and where the temperature for many months ranges between 80 and 100 degrees.

Another fact that the Committee would call to your Lordship's notice is the necessity that exists for closing the Museum in the middle of the day in order to allow of its being swept out and cleaned. The staff attached to the City Hall is, owing to financial considerations, kept as small as possible with due regard to the amount of work that has to be done, and were the Museum to be crowded all day long a larger staff of employees would be required.

The Committee wish also to inform you that though at one time a Chinese policeman was told off for special duty at the Museum, from 10 to 1 daily, his services have for some time past been withdrawn by the local Government, and the Committee are wholly dependent upon their own staff to prevent theft, damage and disturbance.

To conclude, the Committee would remind your Lordship that the present rules were agreed to, as already pointed out, by a large majority and after very full discussion, at the special meeting held in compliance with the Governor's suggestion, in December 1879, at which meeting the Bishop and Chief Justice were present; that the Chinese were consulted when the first rules were drawn up in 1875; that both the Chinese and Europeans were always contented with them until the present Governor requested their alteration; that the regulations at present in force enable Chinamen, Chinese women, and Europeans each respectively to visit the Museum free of charge in their own hours and without fear of interruption or annoyance, and that any person of respectable appearance, of whatever nationality, at all times, except when Chinese women are in the Museum, can visit it upon making special application at the door. The visitors to the Museum have hitherto been remarkable for the orderly conduct displayed since the building was opened, but the Committee intend no disrespect to any class of the population in stating it as their opinion that in a garrison town and seaport such as this there could occasionally arise danger of disturbance were Asiatics and Europeans to be admitted together in the crowded room of an institution which does not possess a staff of officials competent in such a case to preserve order.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. KESWICK.
Chairman.

II.—The Acting Colonial Secretary to the Chairman of the City Hall Committee.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1881.

SIR,—As Mr Keswick is no longer in the Colony, I am to acquaint you that that gentleman's memorial of the 31st of March, 1881, respecting the race distinction in the rules of admission to the City Hall Museum has been received and considered by the Earl of Kimberley, but that his Lordship sees no reason to alter the decision already communicated by me to Mr Keswick, namely, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State cannot sanction the continued expenditure of public money on any institution of the kind in which a distinction is made among the different ratepayers in the rules of admission, although his Lordship would not object to admission alternately free and by payment.

The Governor having referred to my correspondence with Mr Keswick on this subject, desires me to repeat to you what appears in my letter No. 237 of the 5th of February, 1881, that if the Committee will now modify the rules of admission to the Museum so as to eliminate the distinction regarding the Chinese, His Excellency will be very happy to carry out the conditional offer made by him last year and renew the Government grant of $1200.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman, City Hall Committee.
&c., &c., &c.

III.—The Chairman of the City Hall Committee to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

CITY HALL,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant acquainting me with the substance of the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the communication of my predecessor, dated the 31st of March last, renewing the offer made by His Excellency the Governor of a continuance of the grant of $1,200 annually out of the public Treasury towards the expenses of the Institution on condition that the Committee will modify the rules of admission to the Museum so as to eliminate the distinction regarding the Chinese.

The Committee beg you will convey to His Excellency an expression of their thanks for this offer, as well as of their regret that after careful consideration of the whole question they are unable to accept it subject to the conditions laid down, which would necessitate the abolition of regulations the Committee deem to be indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the great majority of the persons who visit the Museum.

If the Institution, as suggested by Lord Kimberley, is to be thrown open to all classes at all hours, subject only to admission alternately free and by payment, it follows that Chinese women will be prevented from visiting it at all, and the Committee are not prepared to acquiesce in the virtual disqualification of a large and important section of their fellow citizens to benefit by the means of recreation and instruction which it was one of the primary objects of the founders of the institution to place within the reach of every class in the community.

In framing the rules of admission to the Museum and Library the Committee have endeavoured to adapt them to the convenience of the whole community, conceding privilege to none, but paying respect to the varying social customs and requirements of the different nationalities which are represented among the population of this Colony, and I take advantage of this opportunity to repeat what has already been stated in the course of the correspondence upon the subject, that every ratepayer or visitor, to the Colony, respectably dressed, can obtain admittance to the Museum on any day excepting within the hours specially set apart for the reception of Chinese women by giving his or her name and address to the porter at the Hall. Experience may show that the rules now in force require modification, and the Committee need hardly declare that they will be in future, as they have been heretofore, prepared to give prompt attention to representations made to them on behalf of any important section of the community, and to adopt any changes which the course of time may show to be needed in the interest of the public.

While therefore I desire to convey to you, for the information of the Governor, a unanimous expression of regret on the part of the members of the Committee that His Excellency disapproves of the present system under which admissions to the Hall are regulated, I have further to say that the Committee trust the advantages offered to the public by the institution under their charge will eventually come to be recognised by the local Government, and in the meanwhile they entertain a confident expectation that they may rely upon the liberality of the community as a whole, without regard to race, to supply any deficiency between revenue and expenditure which the withdrawal of the Government grant may create.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. BULKELEY JOHNSON,
Chairman.

SIR HENRY T. IRVING, K.C.M.G.

As there may be some good foundation for the statement that has been made that Sir Henry T. Irving will be Sir John Pope Hennessy's successor and Hongkong's Governor for the next five years or more, after the departure of our present ruler, little or no apology is needed for our reproducing now the substance of a letter from a Ceylon friend, (one of the most experienced journalists and oldest residents in the Colony) to whom we wrote, when the probable appointment of Sir Henry to this Colony was first mentioned, asking for what we might look in our new Governor should he be the same officer who acted as Colonial Secretary of the Isle of the Coffee Berry some years ago. Our correspondent, whom we then fairly and justifiably described as an experienced and eminently impartial and trustworthy authority, and one who knew Sir Henry (then Mr) Irving well, wrote to say that if the statement that had been made turned out to be correct, we were to be congratulated on the prospective possession of a ruler so able and energetic and in every way so capable of making himself popular with those over whom he is appointed to rule. If such a man comes amongst us, assuredly there will be such a change for the better in our experiences of Government that we shall all feel, to use a vulgarism, "like fish out of the water." Even had our correspondent purposely written sarcastically he could not have presented a more intense contrast to our present ruler than he does, innocently and unconsciously, in putting this picture of Sir Henry before us,—"A man deservedly popular, rendering himself a great favourite, not only with the members of the Civil Service but with the outside public, by the genial straightforward manliness of his character; in Council not a brilliant debater, but speaking well and fluently and always to the purpose, never wearying his hearers." The full text of our Ceylon correspondent's letter was as follows:—

Sir Henry Irving began life tolerably low down in the ranks at the Colonial Office, where, however, he soon showed possession of considerable ability, and eventually attracted the attention of the Heads of Departments. His career was commenced in 1854; for some years however he did no more than obtain ordinary office promotion in the third and second grade, and it was not until the year 1860 that he took a considerable step in advance by obtaining the appointment of private Secretary to Sir Frederick Rogers, one of the permanent Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies. In 1863 he was nominated to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Island of Jamaica, where he won much popularity and distinguished himself by downright hard work; in May 1869, he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, where he remained until his appointment, in 1873, to the Governorship of the Leeward Islands.

Whilst Colonial Secretary of this Island under Sir Hercules Robinson, and afterwards under Sir William Gregory, he was deservedly popular and rendered himself a great favourite, not only with the members of the Civil Service but with the outside public, by the genial straightforward manliness of his character. In Council he was not a brilliant debater, but he spoke well and fluently and always to the purpose, never wearying his hearers. Sir Henry took a prominent part in the local discussions on Railway Extension, and in the reform of our Currency, which he aided very materially by the advice and sound arguments he brought to bear on these questions. For a short time intervening the departure of Sir Hercules Robinson and the arrival of Sir Wm. Gregory, he acted as the Officer Administering the Government, and it was during this period that he endeavoured to render Ceylon a most important and lasting service. It was in this way.

The question of Railway Extension into the Coffee Districts had occupied the mind of the Planting Community for some time previous to the departure of Sir Hercules Robinson. Opinions were divided between a cheap low-level line that should suffice to tap a group of important districts and a high-level line to run through a greater portion of them but at a very much enhanced cost. Sir Henry, without waiting for the public to make up its mind, gave instructions to the Resident Engineer of our railway to make a trace at a low level, to be constructed out of Surplus Revenue. The work was taken in hand, but before much progress could be made Sir William Gregory arrived, and, pressure being brought to bear upon his vacillating mind, he eventually yielded to the demand of the more costly high-level scheme. This was, however, found to be ultimately so expensive, that the Government hesitated to proceed with the work, and after much procrastination and many alterations in the cost the project was finally sanctioned. It is now eight years since Sir Henry Irving moved in the matter, and I do not hesitate to say that had his plan been adopted, trains would have been running into the Coffee Districts four years ago. As it is, however, a contract for the construction of Sir Wm. Gregory's high-level line was signed only a week ago; that line will cost twice the amount needed for that selected by your future Governor.

I can assure you that Ceylon envies you your good fortune, and we can only console ourselves with the hope that we may eventually be fortunate enough to have him amongst us as our Governor.

It may be remembered that when we first announced (April 28th, 1880) that Sir Henry Irving was spoken of as the probable successor here of the present Governor, we gave the statement as having been mentioned in circles at Home, where such changes are generally known pretty early and pretty accurately. At that time it was calculated that there was an extreme likelihood of Sir John Hennessy being removed from this Colony to Tasmania, where there is virtually no one that he could quarrel with. But even the Irish promotion to that valuable dependency was ultimately denied him, Major Geo. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., (who followed Mr Hennessy in Barbadoes) succeeding Governor Weld. Sir John has thus been left to waste his sweetness on the desert air in this uncongenial clime, and will probably be allowed peaceably to depart from the Sinners' Disturbance he has created here to the Saint's Rest of County Cork.

Hon. W. H. Marsh will, it is stated in home letters received here yesterday, remain another six months at Cyprus to complete thoroughly the financial reforms and reorganisation in which he has been engaged there. And the new Governor may thus be expected to directly, although not immediately, relieve the present incumbent. [We note that Sir Henry went home as far back as the end of July last year, when Mr W. R. Pyne, the Receiver General, took up the position of Administrator, being succeeded by William A. S. Young, C.M.G., formerly Lieut.-Governor of British Guiana, who administered the Government till the appointment of Sir Stamford Freeling, K.C.M.G., as Governor on October 2nd last year, that official taking over the reins of Government in November last year.] All intelligence on these points, however, is perhaps somewhat speculative in its character, the final arrangements not yet having been perfected. The one great and welcome fact is, however, that the end of the Hennessy rule draws to a close, and that there is a near prospect of a re-institution on his departure of a rule less crooked than that under which we have existed for the last four years or more.

FOREIGNERS IN THE SERVICE OF ORIENTAL STATES.

The following memorandum on the above subject is given as an appendix to the new work on Col. Gordon's experiences in the Soudan (*Colonel Gordon in Central Africa*, 1874-1879; with a Portrait, and Map of the Country prepared under Colonel Gordon's supervision. From Original Letters and Documents. Edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. London, Thos. De La Rue & Co.; 1881); which we reviewed the other day. The subject is one which naturally possesses considerable attractions to all who take any interest in China and its future, as the subject of the employment of foreigners is one which is bound up closely in every speculation that can be made as to that future. When the writer is one who speaks so authoritatively as Col. Gordon does, the utterances must carry great weight; and the writings of the gallant Chinese Gordon have always a great interest in their originality and terseness or strength, and so are invariably well worth reading. We quote:—

In considering this question, it is necessary to examine the existing state of affairs in Oriental countries, and then the *raison d'être, façon d'agir*, and object in view of the foreigner who enters the service of an Oriental country; in the same way as before a war, the theatre of operations, in the first instance, and the plan and object of the contemplated campaign, in the second instance, are studied.

Although Oriental countries resemble one another completely in every way, it is convenient to take one as a type—namely, Egypt; and so I will confine my remarks to that land, claiming that what I state applies to Turkey and China, and indeed to all existing Oriental countries possessing independence.

I put aside, in the first place, the fact that God has made the people of Egypt what they are; that it is by His will the Khedive is their ruler; and go on to say, that, after European ideas, the Egyptian people are a servile race, as foretold they should be; and that, not only do they not deserve a better government than they have, but they would not be content under a better government. The government is the outcoming of the people, it fitly represents them: it is a fallacy to suppose a good government would alter their nature—it can never do so. If the people were raised, the bad government would disappear. It is a fault to attempt a remedy in the branches: seek it in the roots.

It can be easily understood how hateful to any people is the occupation of high places by strangers, however good or honest they may be, unless the country is truly annexed by the Government of those strangers. So we may write down as sure that the whole of Egypt's population are, in a primary manner, averse to strangers; nothing on the latter's part will destroy this natural feeling which is implanted in every man.

Add to this the general desire to peculation which exists, not only among the upper, but in the lower strata. All love muddy water; none wish it clear. We may blame them for this, and we may blame the sturgeon for the same fault; but it is true, and it is as God has ruled it.

Untruthfulness is the rule everywhere throughout the country: high and low are steady to that. Again, the bird in the hand is worth any number in the bush. It is useless to reason; they are deaf to it. They have the bird, and they prefer it; in words they are fatalists, in acts they are the reverse. These are the characteristics of the Egyptians and of all Asiatics, let them be brought up in Paris or London, and let them be high or low placed. To my mind we have no more reason to blame them than we would have to object to the colour of their eyes—any way, these are the people as they exist, and from the people springs a Government actuated with the same ideas. Whenever one of these governments led by a genius tries to improve or to reform abuses, or exceeds the general acceptation of how far peculation or oppression may go, that government falls, and one after the old model succeeds. The reason is that the people make their government; and the Khedives, Sultans, Ameers, are simply the types of their people.

Acknowledge this, and much of the difficulties attending the relations between Oriental states and Europe will end. A Sultan, or Khedive, or Ameer, may make a spasmodic effort to really benefit his people, but unless some definite and considerable advantage is *sure* to be gained—1, *by him*; 2, *by his surroundings*; and 3, *by his people*—it will soon be abandoned (remark, I say, that the *three* parties must gain).

To remedy the state of these Oriental countries (and I speak of those Oriental countries which are *purely* such) there are two ways: either for European nations to annex them *in toto*, or exterminate their populations—there is no middle course; the first is a bad speculation; the second is impossible; and the best way is to let them alone, and not be philanthropic to those who do not need it.

I have now considered the existing state of affairs in Oriental countries—*i.e.*, studied the theatre of war.

Now for the *raison d'être, façon d'agir*, and object in a foreigner entering the service of one of these Oriental states. I put aside any calculation as to reasons which induce impecunious men—men desirous of clap-trap reputations—to take service; also the inducements which may lead man to enter the service of one of these states, for the purpose of knowing its capabilities, its peoples, its habits, with a view of his own country eventually owning that state; he may do this, without view of reward to be eventually gained from his own Government when it does annex, but simply to add to the glory of his native land.

I simply lay down what reasons may actuate a foreigner who enters Oriental service, devoid of any of the above objects. The only reason which, to me, justifies his taking service is—that he wishes to benefit his fellow-creatures, and to lead (not drive) them to raise themselves in the scale of civilisation, when, by a natural sequence, if he succeeds, the people will improve their Government; though he may be quite sure that even if, by that sequence, such an event does take place, *he* will not be benefited, he may feel that, if he succeeds and the Government is improved, his native country may be benefited if it is interested in the welfare of that Oriental state.

With this idea he enters the service, with the full conviction that, if reforms are to be made and are to be permanent, they must be the spontaneous desire of the mass of the people, and not forced, like exotics, to perish in a day; he is fully convinced that he is not liked, that he is not trusted, that he is *de trop* to all, that they grudge him the air he breathes. Even with the ruler he cannot fail to feel he is merely a necessary evil, to be borne with for a time, but he sets his face as a rock to persevere in his attempt. So far as to the justification of a foreigner in Oriental service.

As to his *façon d'agir*, I maintain the foreigner should, for the time, entirely abandon his relations with his native land; he should resist his own Government, and those of other powers, and keep intact the sovereignty of the Oriental state whose bread he eats; he should put himself into the place of a native when he has to advise the Sultan, Ameer, or Khedive, on any question which his own, native, or any foreign Government, may wish settled, and his advice should be scaled by—first, what is universally right throughout the world; and, secondly, by what is best for the Oriental state he serves. I do not mean best for the ruler of the Oriental state, but best for the people. Thus, acting as a native of the country, he will take care that the peculiar habits and customs are considered.

In his acts he will see he has the general public opinion of the better class of these depraved countries with him (for there are grades), and if he would succeed in raising the people, he will not rush into reforms of ancient usages, however righteous or beneficial they may seem to him.

By working at the suppression of smaller and universally-acknowledged abuses he will gain support in the land, quite irrespective of the Sultan, Ameer, or Khedive; he may then go on to attack the greater abuses, until, if God blesses him, he will raise a spirit in the people, that no Sultan, Ameer, or Khedive can lay, and which will live for ever. He should weigh the fact that strict justice to twenty petty individuals is worth more than the same to one richer individual, for he then has twenty tongues *versus* one. I have already stated what I consider the object which the foreigner can have, and which alone justifies his taking service.

Now the above is my ideal, which I have tried to work up to: whether I have done so or not is my own affair, and it matters very little to me however the world may pronounce, for the simple reason, that the world at large is incapable of giving any opinion. I believe that a continuance in the ideal course I have sketched would insure the desired result.

I have not truckled to the Khedive. I am *plus Egyptien que le Viceroi*; and if it is said that I combated the late hermaphrodite administration, I have done so; but I have done so on the principles which I have written, and with no desire to benefit myself.

I have never disguised my sentiments towards the ex-administrators. I should never have combated had the English and French Governments come openly forward, but should have left; but when men came in who had no greater status in Egypt than I had, and grasped, through unfair means, the Government, I was justified in refusing to obey them. I maintain that the reins of government were unfairly taken from the Khedive, that neither the French nor English government wished that matters should go so far, unless by the perfectly free and willing consent of the Khedive, which it is absurd to say that he, an Asiatic, ever gave. I opposed the clique also on account of what one could not fail to see would be the sequel—*i.e.*, that the two Foreign Powers would inevitably be drifted by circumstances into action they were far from contemplating, and were using every effort to avoid.

To blame the Khedive for his actions you must blame his people, and blame their Creator; they act after their kind, and in the fashion they were made. Is it supposed that the capitalists who floated these loans did not know fairly the eventual result of operations with such states? Where is there one state, except Japan, which has met its engagements?—and we have yet to see how Japan will act. Who persuaded clergymen and widows to invest? Was it not the speculators of Europe, with their *phantasmagoria*? If people go on what is evidently rotten ice it is their own fault if they fall through.

1. Any foreigner entering the service of an Oriental state may be sure that no native official will ever be punished, except in name, for anything he may do; he may be certain also that, unless he can hold his own right hand, he will fall; and that it is not in the power, even if it is the inclination (!) of the Ruler of that state to help him.

2. A foreigner cannot go one-tenth as far in the use of—or rather abuse of—his authority as a native; the people will put up with the one, but not with the other if he exceeds a certain limit.

3. A foreigner, seeing axiom No. 1, is obliged, if he is to hold his place, to depart from European rules, and use, to some extent, a bitrary (*i.e.*, Oriental) means for defence and offence.

4. A foreigner, if conjointly charged with other natives to carry out any work, may rest assured that his great enemies, and most formidable, are those with whom he takes counsel, and that they are ready to be crushed if they can bring him down with them, and he may generally be sure that the ruler is not likely to do more than regret (!) his fall.

5. A foreigner, to succeed, must so regulate his affairs that no gain but sheer loss to the many would be incurred by his fall (I mean *tangible* gain—patriotic sentiments, or advantage to the country, or glory, are sentiments which never weigh in the scale. Actual coin is Allah, and "there is none, but" it). When men reason thus, then fomenters of trouble find no hearers; but neglect this, and every one is care. This is very natural, and not indigenous to the East. When a foreigner has so regulated affairs that his fall will be a loss to the many, *then* he may afford to look his enemies in the face, and not need the smile of the Sultan or Ameer.

These are my views formed from experience; and they are true for Turkey, Egypt, and China, and I expect for all the East.

C. E. GORDON.

SHAKA, DARFOUR,
April 24th, 1879.

P.S.—Joseph was the first foreigner in the service of Egypt; he took good care to have the masses indebted to him, through his having the means to help them. A minister of finance should never fall—for he holds the purse.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Saturday, July 16.

THEFT.

Mahomed, belonging to Bombay, was charged with stealing a dumb-bell at Kowloon on the 10th inst.

Acting Sergeant Charteris said that last night he was in Hung Hom Dock compound. Defendant, who was on duty as watchman in place of the regular one, came up to the gate with something in his hand, which he put in amongst a pile of boxes near the gate. He seemed to be the worse of drink. Witness asked what he had put in there, and defendant answered "nothing." Witness looked and found the dumb-bell. Defendant said that a Chinaman had been trying to steal the article and had dropped it. If this had been so witness must have seen it.

Defendant made a statement to the effect that a Chinaman had tried to steal the dumb-bell and he (prisoner) was replacing it when the constable arrested him.

Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Lam Acheung admitted the charge of stealing a piece of wood. He also admitted having been in gaol three times before, and was sentenced to exposure for six hours in the stocks.

AT LARGE WITHOUT A LIGHT.

Three Chinamen admitted this charge and were each fined 50 cents or two days in gaol.

NUISANCE.

Wong Achin admitted committing a nuisance at Peddar's Wharf, and was fined $5, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

John Cain, marine, H. M. *Swift*, was charged as above.

P.C. 52 said that about ten minutes to nine o'clock last night he was on duty in Hollywood Road. From information he received from a woman he went to a licensed brothel in East Street, and there found defendant making a disturbance. On telling him not to do so, he used most filthy language towards witness. Prisoner being at the top of a stair, witness went up to arrest him. Defendant seized witness's staff which was hanging from his wrist. A scuffle took place, and both fell downstairs, and the staff came off witness's wrist. Defendant got hold of it, and aimed a blow at witness, which struck the pavement and smashed the truncheon. He closed with defendant, got him under, and kept him there until assistance came. On the way to the station he offered witness $1.25 to let him off. Defendant though under the influence of drink was not drunk.

An inmate of the brothel gave evidence.

Fined $1 or three days in gaol with hard labour.

OBSTRUCTION.

Leung Acheung admitted having left two or three hundred bags of charcoal in Tai Wong Street, and was fined $1 or three days in gaol.

TRESPASS.

Chan Acheung, remanded from July 14, charged with allowing two cows to trespass on prohibited ground, was before the Court to-day, but as complainant was not in attendance no one could say where the ground was.

The case was dismissed, the deposition to be forwarded to Mr Ford, in regard to complainant's absence.

OFFERING FALSE BAIL.

Li Akwai was charged with a breach of this section.

Mr Parker, chief clerk, Magistracy, said that about half-past eleven o'clock a.m. to-day defendant came and offered himself as bail for a prisoner named Fong Achoi. He stated that his name was Kwan Yik Tin, and that he was half owner of a druggist's shop in East Street. Defendant produced as evidence of this the registration ticket No. 113, and also the seal of the shop. Upon questioning him he gave his surname as Li, and admitted that he was not the master of the shop and not the person who had obtained the registration ticket.

Prisoner admitted the offence, and was fined $10 or seven days in gaol.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Manuel Appollonio and Francisco Savario, who have been several times before the Court charged with cutting and wounding Wong Afun, were again placed in the dock.

Dr B. M. Blennerhassett, acting superintendent of the Civil Hospital, said he remembered complainant being brought to the hospital on the 27th of June. He found that he was suffering from loss of a portion of his nose, about half an inch of the knob of that organ having been cut off. From the appearance of the wound he should say that the piece had been cut off with a knife, and, he thought, done deliberately, because the wound was a very clean one, and he did not think it could have been done without injury to the other parts of the face unless some one had held him, and some care been taken in cutting. Disfigurement was the only thing complainant need fear.

Wong Afun (recalled) said the cut was done by one sharp blow, and he was not held.

The first prisoner was sentenced to one year in gaol with hard labour, and the second to three months with hard labour.

MACAO IN 1881.

(London & China Express, June 10.)

Of late years it has been the habit to decry the once flourishing port of Macao. It is very satisfactory, however, to find that it is not the dilapidated heap of ruins represented. Most of the buildings destroyed by the typhoon and fire of 1874 are rebuilt. This great disaster, however, severely crippled the resources of the Portuguese inhabitants. The well-known owner of the Camoens Garden, Mr Lourenco Marques, lost property to the value of $50,000. The loan of $200,000, raised by the Government from the Hongkong Bank, at 10 per cent. interest (a stiff rate for Government), has been repaid, and the finances are in a satisfactory condition, showing a surplus, which, however, the Government of Portugal insist on relieving them of. This is truly an arbitrary, if not outrageous, proceeding, to squeeze this small colony like a lemon for the benefit of the Home Government. That the colony is not a source of loss should be sufficiently satisfactory. The profits of the coolie trade to Cuba and Peru were once "the goose that laid the golden egg," but now that traffic is stopped the gambling and lottery farm forms the chief item of revenue, yielding no less than $390,000 per year. This is of course maintained chiefly by the Chinese, but foreigners are also to be found having a cut in.

Trade has been gradually going out of the hands of the Portuguese, and become absorbed by the Chinese, but there is abundant evidence to show that there is a considerable trade done. Another evidence is that the Chinese Government derive a revenue of some thirteen thousand taels per month from it. Opium has been almost stamped out as a legitimate trade, and is in the hands of the smuggling junks, who are closely watched by the Customs steam cruisers, commanded by foreigners. Evidence, however, exists that the Government are able to hold a good front, and contemplate entering on a work of some magnitude, viz., the deepening of the harbour. We trust that his Excellency Jose da Graca, the present Governor, will be able to carry out this very important work, as well as the general maintenance of public buildings and roads. We are glad to hear that he took the responsibility recently of purchasing the house on the Praya belonging to the Cercal (de Mello) family for $20,000, which will enable him to group into one many departments now scattered about. There is some difficulty about the sale of the property, owing to disputes and rival claimants amongst the Cercal family; but these will no doubt be overcome. Meantime, we understand that the Government have possession, and are fitting the premises for the various offices. In this re-arrangement of departments we trust that greater efficiency will be thrown into the post-office, which at present is in a very backward and inefficient condition, not having yet arrived at the postage card institution. In fact its functions are wretchedly performed. The churches and ecclesiastical establishments are very numerous. The schools are fairly well maintained, and include all branches of learning. There is one very commendable feature of the present Governor—viz., the ample publicity which is given to the transactions of the various departments. The elaborate statistics lately published in connection with the census would do credit to any Government in Europe.

There is room for the enterprising promoters at Hongkong to make up a company for the introduction of gas. Macao is remarkably well suited, possessing a large population over a small area. We believe that a sufficient number of customers would be found, including the Chinese population, to pay a good return on the capital required. The great trouble in all these companies is the outlay in feeding the sharks which prey on such concerns. The street lights at present are very poor, and serve only to make darkness visible. A better light could be produced from kerosine.

THE REVISION OF TREATIES.

(Japan Herald.)

L'Echo du Japon states that it "learns from a private source that—according to a rumour which is current in high political circles—the Government have informed their representatives abroad, and the officials charged with the revision of the treaties, that they have, for the present, abandoned the revision. The putting in force of the new penal and civil codes, which was to have taken place next month, has also been postponed until further orders." It is not unlikely that the foregoing statements are correct, for the Government finds that its long cherished project of revision is not very promising of good results. In the first place, the Exchequer cannot afford in the interests of protection to abandon the income given by the export duties; next, the import duties, though likely to be increased, will not be so to a sufficiently protective point, and the extra rates, it is now discovered, will not come out of the pockets of foreigners, as was at one time shallowly thought, but will have to be disbursed by the consumers; and lastly, infringement of the principle of exterritoriality will be admitted. Under the circumstances, it is just as well to let well alone. The present treaties subserve their ends, and may be left to their operation some time longer. The agitation which the Japanese got up for revision has merely been productive of trouble all round: the postponement of the questions involved to an indefinite future will do no harm to any one. As to the delay of putting in force the new criminal and civil codes, the country, perhaps, is not quite ripe for them, and the Government shrinks from the extra expense which will be caused by creating the necessary machinery for the purpose. Moreover, governments have proved to be so intractable on the subject of ex-territoriality, it is probably now felt to be useless to dazzle them with new codes. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is said to have broken down from worry and perplexity about the treaties, and his illness, which may be protracted, furnishes an additional reason why their revision may have been placed altogether in abeyance.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, *July 16.*

OPIUM—New Patna,	cash,	$657½
" Old	" cash,	640
" New Benares,	cash,	—
" Old	" cash,	635
" New Malwa,	credit,	720
	Allowance, Taels	—
" Old Malwa,	credit,	760
	Allowance, Taels	—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/8
" Demand,	3/8½
" 30 days' sight,	3/8⅜
" 4 months' sight,	3/8⅝
Credits, " "	3/8⅞
Documentary, 4 months' sight,	3/9
India, Wire,	225
" demand,	225½
Shanghai, demand,	72
" 30 days' sight, private	72½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	$28
Sovereigns,	$5.44

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 108 % prem.
Union Ins. Soc. of C'ton, $1,650 p. share.
China Traders' Ins. Co., $1,700 p. share.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,100 per share.
Yangtaze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 820 per share.
Chinese Ins. Co., $300 per share.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $990 per share.
China Fire Ins. Co., $295 per share.
H.K. & W. Dock, 60 % prem., sales.
H. C. M. S.-boat Co., $30 prem.
S'hai Steam Nav., Tls. 3 per s. nominal.
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 160 p. share.
Hongkong Gas Co., $82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co., $110 per share.
China Sugar Ref. Co., $165 p. share, sales.
Do. Debentures, 3 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, "
H.K. Ice Co.'s shares, $127½ per share.
Hongkong Bakery, $43½ per share.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, *July 16.*

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	29.786
Do.	1 P.M.	29.802
Do.	4 P.M.	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.	82
Do.	1 P.M.	82
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	80
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	80
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum		82
Do. Minimum over night		81

CYRUS FIELD'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE EAST.

A recent copy of the *New York Herald* contains a chatty article from the pen of an interviewer belonging to that paper who called on Mr Field on his return home after his tour round the world.

THE OBJECT OF THE JOURNEY.

To begin at the beginning the Reporter asked with what object Mr Field had undertaken his circular journey. The answer was that he wanted rest. He freed himself from all business, forbade any one to send him business letters and set off; he was pestered all the time he was going round with letters from all sides about this that and the other side, every one of which he carefully read and as carefully burned. He had not written a letter to any human being since he left New York for San Francisco in November last. He returned to New York almost in ignorance of everything that had happened since he had been away. He confesses that he had a desire to see something of the East, in order that he might judge as to what its future is to be. The astonishing changes in his own and European countries within his lifetime had impressed him with the conviction that the old and effete empires of the far East must be affected by the spirit of modern progress, and he wished to satisfy himself as to whether the civilization of his own race and people was potent enough to elevate their inhabitants.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ROUTE.

He described the twenty days' voyage across the Pacific as a pleasant one and said:—

"The first person from the shore who spoke to me when we arrived at Yokohama, gave me an unmistakable sign that modern civilization had penetrated the far East. He was a friend with a telegraphic message, and he put in my hand intelligence sent from home a few hours before."

"How had it come to you?"

"There is something romantic in the reception of intelligence that has travelled so far, passing over vast continents and under thousands of miles of ocean, isn't there? That message of good tidings from those I had left at home—I will tell you just what route it had taken to reach me. It had been sent from New York to Cape Breton, thence under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Newfoundland, and across Newfoundland. It had been flashed thence under the Atlantic ocean to Ireland, across Ireland and under the Irish channel to England, across England to Plymouth, under the Bay of Biscay to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Gibraltar, thence to Malta in the Mediterranean, under the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Egypt, thence across the Isthmus of Suez, by the Great Pyramids, and under the Red Sea to Aden, Arabia, thence under the Indian ocean to Bombay, across Hindoostan to Calcutta, under the Bay of Bengal to Penang, thence through the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, near the Equator, then under the China Sea to Hongkong, along the coast 1,500 miles to Shanghai, by cable under the Yellow Sea to Japan, and thence across the beautiful hills of Japan to Yokohama."

The conversation then continued:—

"What an amazing journey! Couldn't it be shortened?"

"Yes, by laying a cable under the Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and Yokohama."

"Many have surmised that you went around the world to explore some new project, Mr Field."

"I have two eyes and two ears, and I kept them open. But I travelled for recreation and general observation, as I have already said."

"But perhaps your work of laying cables is not yet finished?"

"A cable from San Francisco to Yokohama should be laid. It would complete the electric circle of the globe."

"You may organize a Pacific cable company then?"

"Oh, no! I do not say I shall do any such thing."

TRAVELLER'S ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

The Reporter putting it that if the exact route Mr Field took were published, hundreds of New Yorkers would some time follow his tracks, Mr Field gave as follows. The name, approximate population, and way of reaching each place I visited: Yokohama, 68,000 inhabitants; twenty-eight miles by rail to Tokio, 1,000,000 inhabitants; back to Yokohama: 400 miles by steamer to Kobe, 8,000 inhabitants; twenty-two miles by rail to Osaka, 500,000 inhabitants, and by the most beautiful inland sea to Nagasaki, 70,000 inhabitants. Then, leaving Japan, by steamer across the Yellow sea to Shanghai, 250,000 inhabitants; by steamer on the China sea to Hongkong, 125,000 inhabitants, and by river seventy-five miles to Canton. Then, leaving China, by steamer on the China sea to Saigon, 90,000 inhabitants, in Cochin China. Then by steamer on the same sea to Singapore, 100,000 inhabitants, and by steamer through the straits of Malacca to Penang, 60,000 inhabitants, both cities of the Malay Peninsula. Then up the bay of Bengal to Maulmain, 55,000 inhabitants; by the same bay to Rangoon, 90,000 inhabitants. Then leaving British Burmah by steamer across the bay of Bengal to India, landing at Calcutta, 895,000 inhabitants. Then 390 miles by rail to Benares, 175,000 inhabitants; by rail 350 miles to Agra, 150,000 inhabitants; by rail 115 miles to Delhi, 155,000 inhabitants; by rail 300 miles to Allahabad, 105,000 inhabitants, and by rail 600 miles to Bombay, 650,000 inhabitants. Then across the Arabian sea 1,800 miles to Arabia, landing at Aden, 5,000 inhabitants. Then 1,500 miles through the Red sea to Egypt, landing at Suez, 15,000 inhabitants; by rail seventy-six miles to Cairo, 350,000 inhabitants, and by rail 112 miles to Alexandria, 100,000 inhabitants. From Alexandria to Italy, sailing about 1,300 miles across the Mediterranean to Naples, 450,000 inhabitants; then to Marseilles, 320,000 inhabitants; then along the French coast by rail, twenty miles beyond Nice, to Mentone, famous as a sanitary resort. From Mentone to Paris, to London, to Liverpool, down the Irish channel to Queenstown, and then to New York, having gone zigzag enough to make a journey of nearly 30,000 statute miles.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

"Japan is an empire of 36,000,000 people, and it is said that one-third of their subsistence is obtained from the water. A vast number live wholly upon the water, making their boats their homes. As you pass through the cities you are surprised at the area they cover in an empire so small, yet having so vast a population. For example, Tokio, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world, measured by its area. It covers sixty square miles. Its population, as I have already said, is about one million. The buildings of Japan are clean and substantial. The people themselves are energetic and sturdy, possessing more vigor than almost any others I saw in the East. They are observant and keen, and they curiously study the dress and manners of strangers and eagerly imitate them. When I saw their keenness and energy I was not surprised that Japan had made such progress during recent years.

"Why, it was but in 1853 that Commodore Perry anchored his fleet to negotiate for the opening of Japan and found her gate sealed," continued Mr Field. "It was not until 1854 that the treaty was concluded, and five years later that the ports were opened, so that Japan has been open to the world but twenty-two years. But the railway, telegraph and postal systems of the empire are now like those of America, and letters are delivered by carriers in Tokio just as they are in New York. Yokohama has two English daily newspapers, and there are a dozen dailies in Tokio.

"Many people seem to think Japan has no schools. Why, the Imperial University at Tokio has thousands of scholars, and its foreign instructors number more than a hundred. The public school system is being rapidly developed, and the empire is rising to a high rank in intelligence, the Mikado evincing a desire to have his subjects enjoy the advantages of education."

"You expect great things of Japan, then?"

"Everybody does, and justly, too."

"Upon what do you base your prediction of Japan's future, chiefly?"

"Upon the vigor and enterprise of the people, more than upon the natural wealth of their country. For an example of the vigor of the Japanese, take one of the men who draw the *jinrikisha*, a vehicle like an immense two-wheeled baby carriage, which you hire in place of a cab in New York. He will draw you thirty miles a day with ease to himself and to you. If you pay him well he may go ten or fifteen miles further. So strong and tough is he that he can draw his load short distances at the rate of ten miles an hour. A nation of such hardy men has material with which to accomplish something. If they are enterprising they surely will prosper. The enterprise of the Japanese in introducing foreign machinery, building railways and telegraph lines, and adopting many of the modern improvements is unsurpassed in all the world. Such a nation must prosper. The missionaries are making a deep impression upon the Japanese, too, and before the end of a century Japan will quite likely be known as a Christian nation. There certainly is a great future before Japan."

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

"The great wall of China shuts the stranger out of the empire, and a great wall of prejudice shuts foreign ideas out of the mind of the Chinese. Does it not, Mr Field?"

"The Chinese are unlike the Japanese in every respect, it is true. The Japanese are searching the world over for improvements; but the Chinese reluctantly accept such as are brought to their doors. The Japanese are the more enterprising."

"Are they not physically superior?"

"I think not. Many of the Chinese are stalwart fellows. When you step ashore at Canton two powerful men take you up in a sedan chair, which they suspend from bamboo poles resting upon their shoulders, and carry you away to your destination at a brisk pace. If the Chinese would stop the use of opium, eat something besides rice, and keep their houses and their bodies clean they might not be inferior to the Japanese in any respect."

"How is an American regarded in the streets of Canton?"

"Just about as a Chinaman is in New York. He is followed by a wondering crowd, who watch his movements with undisguised astonishment. He is not pelted with stones, however, and an American is less liable to assault in China than a Chinaman is in America. The people of China must regard us as barbarians when they hear of such outrages as the murder of Ley Teep in New York and the anti-Chinese riots in San Francisco. It is a fact that China excels the United States in one feature of her government."

"You allude to her civil service?"

"Yes; if our civil service reformers wish to see their theories in practical operation they have but to visit China. Merit is the sole test in deciding between applicants for positions in the Chinese civil service. The government appoints regular examinations for applicants, and they are said to be conducted fairly and with thoroughness. If a man obtains an appointment it is because he deserves it. It is doubtful if any other country has better employés in the civil service than China. They are trained for their work and they are sure of their places for life if their conduct is satisfactory."

THE CHINESE PLAN FOR NEW YORK.

"You think we need missionaries from China to teach us how to transact our public business, then?"

"They might do us some good if they would undertake our enlightenment. Look at the wastefulness in our municipal government, for instance. Millions of dollars are thrown away or stolen from the city treasury annually, and yet there is hardly a department of the government that is efficiently managed. Administered as carefully as a man administers his private business the cost of the government of this city would be reduced one-half, if not more. The Chinese have an idea that government is an institution designed to promote the welfare of the people, but in New York the men who control appear to regard government as an institution designed chiefly to enrich themselves. The Chinese are a mild and meek people, but it is doubtful if they would endure the official plundering to which the people of New York have submitted."

"You regard the future of China as hopefully as that of Japan, do you not?"

"No such rapid progress as that of Japan is to be expected, I think. China has a population of three or four hundred millions. It is impossible to effect great changes in such an immense empire as rapidly as in one much smaller."

"But the Chinese are adopting many modern improvements?"

"Yes, the work now in progress on a telegraph line from Shanghai to Pekin shows that. The crust is broken and foreign enterprise is entering the empire. The transformation of the Chinese may be slow, but I regard it as inevitable. America has made a profound impression upon China through two eminent men," said Mr Field.

"Anson Burlingame and——?"

"Anson Burlingame and General Grant. The influence of General Grant's visit in that country will be productive of great good for many years. It will have important results in the extension of our commercial and other relations with China. The cordiality of his reception and the interest he expressed in the welfare of the Chinese people have been the topic of conversation among the intelligent men of the empire, and no one event has ever done more than his visit to bring a foreign nation into the favourable regard of the Chinese people. I believe his visit in many other lands has conferred a great benefit upon this country."

ENGLISH THE WORLD'S LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

"The English-speaking people are to rule the world beyond a doubt. It is said that English is the mother tongue of at least 100,000,000 people, and it is surely to be the adopted language of millions more. I am more than ever before convinced that the English is the world's language of the future. What I saw in the English and French possessions of China was sufficient to confirm this belief, aside from what I afterward saw in India. The introduction of railways, the telegraph and other improvements of modern times is chiefly the work of English-speaking people. Their enterprise develops the industries of the nation in which they are found, and their ways and their purposes in life are gradually adopted by the natives among whom they reside. The might of England as a military power, extending around the globe, is wonderful to contemplate, but the influence of England, establishing a new civilization in the vast empires of the East is still more wonderful. It is true that England has forced the opium trade upon China, but that evil is not to continue forever. The evidence is sufficient to leave no doubt in my mind that the civilization which is so common to England and America is to predominate throughout Asia. What changes are probable upon the African continent I am not prepared to say, except as to Egypt, but what I saw in Asia established my faith that the renovation of Asia is to be effected, and that its redemption from degradation, vice and idolatry is to be the work of English-speaking people."

THE STRAITS, INDIA, &c.

Of the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula and so on, the traveller has little to say, and of India and its great questions he says almost nothing. He recommends New York to follow the example of Calcutta in the matter of sanitation. The journey on to Bombay and thence to Aden is not full of incident nor does it call for any remark from the narrator. Suez, of course, raises the Canal question, the English shares held by the English Government, and so on. Asked if he thought Lesseps would be as successful at Panama as at Suez he said,—

"M. de Lesseps' courage and ability cannot be over-estimated. There is hardly any task in engineering that a man of his calibre cannot, with the facilities of this age, accomplish. The question is not, can De Lesseps cut a tide level canal between the two oceans? He certainly can, if his health and money last a few years. But the real question is, can the canal be maintained and made profitable when finished?"

EGYPT.

Asked in which of the lands he had visited, he felt the deepest interest, he said,—

"In some respects Egypt."

"On account of its historic associations or its present and prospective condition?"

"My purpose in my whole journey around the world was, as I have already said, to form an idea of what is to be the future of the lands I visited. Therefore my interest was in modern Egypt more than in the ancient. Every one must be profoundly impressed by events of antiquity when he arrives for the first time upon Egyptian soil, and there is an indescribable sensation when, after an hour's ride from Cairo, you climb the Great Pyramid and stand upon the oldest as well as the greatest structure in the world. But, much as thoughts of ancient Egypt rose in my mind, it was the Egypt of railways and telegraphs and industries that engaged my chief attention."

"Is the condition of Egypt as prosperous as you expected to find it?"

"Yes. It would astonish you to see how much Alexandria and Cairo are like our own cities. Ismail Pasha, formerly Khedive, inherited much of the ambition of his grandsire, the great Mehemet Ali. His knowledge of European countries awakened in him a desire to introduce many of their features in Egypt. He adorned Alexandria and Cairo with luxurious palaces and constructed costly public works. He improved his chief harbour on the Mediterranean and built railways and expensive highways; he introduced a system of irrigation, and he established and operated plantations and factories. Had not his resources been exhausted he would have made Egypt one of the gardens of the world."

"Will Egypt recover from the exhaustion of her resources?"

"She will, I think. Such a delightful country must prosper some time. The improvements effected there within the last ten years are sufficient to make it very attractive as a pleasure resort at certain seasons of the year, and the increase of the number and length of the visits of travellers may soon add extensively to the wealth of the people."

THE UNITED STATES THE NATION OF THE FUTURE.

"In speaking of the predominance of the English-speaking people in the affairs of the world you did not say whether England or our own country is to be the more powerful."

"I think this is to be the greatest nation on the earth."

"But England has vast possessions in the far East, and you have predicted a bright future for them?"

"Yes; but if the people of India accept our civilization they will in time be prepared for self-government, and so at last become independent of the power which now controls them. England will lose several of her provinces if the world progresses as it ought. Her protection is invaluable to them now, but the time will come when it will no longer be needed. Our republic has never attempted to exert as much influence abroad as England, and never will attempt it. But our growth is such that many Englishmen perceive and frankly admit that this is surely to be the great nation of the future. The population of this country has increased from 38,000,000 in 1870 to 50,000,000 in 1880, and the addition has given us some of our most industrious inhabitants. The population of Ireland has dropped from 8,000,000 down to 5,000,000 during the last quarter of a century, and the loss has taken away better inhabitants than those who remained. It is the fact that a superior class of Germans emigrate that has made Prince Bismarck try so hard to check the exodus. This nation is to be the greatest, because of the excellence, as well as the vastness, of its population."

SOME OF THE WORLD'S GREAT MEN.

"Whom do you consider the greatest men of the Old World?"

"Mr Gladstone and John Bright are great men."

"Was not Lord Beaconsfield a greater man than Mr Gladstone?"

"I think not. Mr Gladstone is great both intellectually and morally."

"Is not Bismarck a greater man than Gladstone?"

"He is an exceedingly ambitious man. His principles of statesmanship are not as broad and enduring as those of the British premier."

"What rank do you give Gambetta?"

"He has not yet shown himself entitled to rank with either the Briton or the Teuton."

"Is there any European statesman who has?"

"I have a very high opinion of Prince Gortschakoff. Notwithstanding his great age, he has been summoned to the control of the Foreign Office of the Czar's government. His monarch could have no wiser counsellor, unless his powers have failed since I last saw him."

"Mr Field, what of your whole trip around the world did you enjoy the most?"

"Getting home."

"Now, you must excuse me," he added, after a laconic response. "My breakfast hour has come and I shall have no more time to talk with you to-day."

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD Irish child, saying her prayers at her mother's knee, having concluded, as usual, "God bless papa and mama, grandpapas and grandmammas, uncles and aunts," etc., gave a great sigh, and said, "O mammy, dear! I do wish these people would pray for themselves, for I am so tired of praying for them."

A MODERN COURTSHIP.

"And you really love me, Lulu dear?" he asked as he coiled his arm around her wasp-like system. "And you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Fred; ever so."

"And you pledge me to sow but—"

"Sir!?"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy as now?"

"With my last breath, dear Fred."

"And darling, you will mend my soc—?"

"Your what, sir?"

"You will mend my social ways and draw me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my love so to do, Fred; I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetness. But suppose some accident should happen to—to—say the trou—?"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the what?"

"To the trousseau; would it defer the hour which makes you mine?"

"Never, Fred. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"But what I want to say is, that should my pant—"

"Begone, sir. What do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say, if my panting bosom should grow cold in death would your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Fred, so would the rays of my affection thrill your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you:—for though I may never have a shir—"

"Enough! Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes perhaps in the struggle of life forget the plain duty—"

"And I'll remind you of it, Fred, in tender actions, and make the duties of existence so pleasant of performance that to avoid them will be pain."

And so on. That's modern courtship. Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such convenience as buttons, socks, trousers and shirts.

A CASE has just been decided, of some importance to journalism, as the Judge, Coleridge (upon appeal), laid down clearly the principle that the privilege of publication of reports, not unfair, of what took place in courts of law was absolute, even although it reported statments by witnesses which were untrue, since the evidence given by a witness in a court of law was not actionable, as his privilege was absolute as to anything which as a witness he stated on oath. He also referred to a case which had been carried to the Lords, in which it was decided that comments upon a fair report were privileged, and that the report itself was protected, and comments which did not go beyond the report were protected also. Therefore, with regard to the case then before them, he said the article complained of by plaintiff did not appear to go beyond the report, and though the statements might have been untrue in some respects, they having been contained in a report which was protected, the comments upon them not going beyond the report itself, were also protected, and, therefore, on that ground, judgment should go for the defendant.

THE announcement of Iroquois's victory at the Derby, which arrived almost instantaneously with the close of the race, was received at New York with a degree of enthusiasm almost impossible to describe. The event was promptly "bulletined by the morning and afternoon papers, the offices of which were surrounded by thousands of people anxious to learn the details of the contest. In Wall Street, where the news was first received, the brokers became fairly wild. Business was practically suspended, and the building rang with cheer after cheer for Iroquois. Champagne flowed freely in honour of the American horse, the achievement of which was regarded as a national triumph. Mr Lorillard was informed of his success on the grounds of the Jerome Jockey Club, and was warmly congratulated by a host of his friends on his victory. It was the sole topic of conversation in the city, to the exclusion of such exciting political events as a Senatorial row at Albany and Mr Conkling's fight against the Administration. Bookmakers have lost heavily, and a good deal of money has changed hands.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
Dec.		
3,	Laurens,	Hamburg
Jan.		
17,	Creswell,	Liverpool
31,	Huguenot,	Cardiff
Feb.		
March.		
11,	Elwell,	Cardiff
15,	Denbighshire,	Cardiff
17,	Nearchus,	Cardiff
26,	Laurel,	Gravesend
30,	India,	Cardiff
30,	Flora,	Hamburg
30,	Kaisow,	London
April.		
1,	John C. Munro,	London
1,	Elmstone,	London
1,	Clara,	London
2,	Ambassador,	London
4,	Don Quixote,	Cardiff
5,	Chili,	Cardiff
7,	Daniel Barnes,	Newport
9,	Paul Jones,	New York
12,	Landseer,	Cardiff
17,	North American,	Penarth
18,	Raven,	Bristol
22,	New Era,	Cardiff
26,	Lucile	Cardiff
29,	John R. Worcester	Cardiff
29,	G. F. Muntz	Cardiff
May.		
5,	Prudencia,	Cuxhaven
7,	Hope,	New York
10,	Figaro,	Cardiff
10,	Nautilus,	Hamburg
11,	Belle Morse,	L'pool v. C'diff
16,	Gustav Oscar,	Cardiff
23,	Helen Marion,	Cardiff
23,	Phoenix,	Cuxhaven
23,	Sumatra,	London
	Prinz Heinrich (s.)	Antwerp
28,	Stonewall Jackson,	Cardiff
31,	Helicon,	Cardiff
June.		
3,	Belle Morse	Cardiff
9,	Agamemnon (s.)	London
9,	Lizzie C. Troop,	London
9,	Deucalion (s.)	Liverpool

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Antonio. Castello.
Gleniffer.

Sailing Vessels.

Delia.

At Liverpool.

Asia (s.) Telemachus (s.)

At Cardiff.

Whiteadder. Zenobia.
Waltikka. Gustav.
Adele (s.)

At Glasgow.

Carnarvonshire (s.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(*Revised July 1st, 1881.*)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	3 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	10
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	2*
Books & Patterns,	5*

West Indies (Non Union)†, Bolivia Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters,	30
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	5
Books & Patterns,	5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits*, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2: *Via Galle*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, *via London*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

	Letters per ½ oz.	Post Cards, each.	Books, Parcels and Patterns, per 2 oz.	Newspapers and Prices Current, each.	Registration.
	cents.	*cent.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (d), Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines............	5 (e)	1	2	2	10

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book rates between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe, &c.*, which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and *vice versa*.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or $50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2............18 cents.
" £5............36 "
" £7............54 "
" £10...........72 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to $25 or £5.....25 cents.
" $50 or £10.....50 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

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* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

July 15, 1881.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Ahing, John	1		Marshall, Wm.	1	
Aitkinson, David	1	1	Matthews, M.	1	
Allen deza Iuzar, N. M.	1		McFarlane, D.	1	
			McLeod, E.	2	
Among, William	1		McMurray, J.	1	
Anderson, Jas.		2	Melland, F. W.	1	
Anderson, Thos. Engineer	1		Michell, Major General	7	3
Bar Kayn Fred.	1 card		Michell, Major General	1 regd.	
Bengkard, Hy.	1		Moller & Aleimer	1	
Bezanson, John	1		Monning, Miss	1	
Blomgren, A.	1		Moore Rev. W. H.	1	
Bond, Charles	1		Muller, Emil	1 regd.	
Borton, Geo. K. M. D.	1		Nantz, Leon	1	
Bower, Chinese Store	2		O'Dillon, Miss	1	
			O'Keefe, Capt.	1	
Braganca, A. A.	1		O'Sullivan, F. M.	1	
Burn, Revd	1		Okezun, C.	1	
Burrows, Robt		1 bk.	Parkinson, Dr.	1	
Chambers, A. J.		1 pr.	Paris, D. Edwd.	1	
Cheong Heng	1		Pascal, André	1	
Chip Huck Hin	1		Pel, Monsr.	1	
Choey Chee Cheong	2		Pereira Jose Antonio	1	
Clausen, Th.	1				
Cohen, S. S.	2		Pereira Jose Caetanse	1	
Cohen, W.	1				
Connor, Foster	1		Phillips, Mrs	1	
Cormack, John	1		Playfair, L. M.	1	
Cornforth, John		1	Reed, J. W.	1	
Costigan, Capt. H. R.	1		Reis, José Malves	1	
			Robertson, M. H.	1	
Cruz, Joana Anta.	1		Robertson, R.M.	2	
Damswville, C. H.	1		Rodgers, Arthur		1
Dare, Mr	1		Roh, S.		1
Davies, Capt.	1		Russel & Co., Messrs J. W.	1	
Diss, Maria	1				
Drew, William	2		Rustmann	1 regd.	
Dudfield, Capt.	1		Schambach, Jules	1 card	
Duncan, B. B.	1		Selby, J. W.		1 pr.
Dunn, Capt. F.		1	Seitz, Christ.		2 bk.
Ellegaard, M.	1		Sewell, T.		2
E. P. (Customs)	1	1 pr.	Shaik Camroo	1 regd.	
Farrah, Thos.	1	2	Silva, Maria A.	1	
Ffoulkes, Wm.	1		Siqueira, João M.	1	
Fleming, Edward B. A.	1		Smith, Macadam	1	4 bk.
			Smith, Mrs Geo.	1	
Frater, A.	1		Spafford, T.	1	
Fressel, Charles	1		Stewart, A G. J.	2	
Gin Ling Goone	1		Strow, Wm. M.	1	
Gosnell, C. A.		1	Tavares, Mrs Morton	2	
Grant, John	1				
Green, Capt. S. G.		1	Taylor, W. K.	1	
Haack, H.	1		Thompson, Miss F. E.	1 regd.	
Hamlin, Capt.	1				
~~Hamilton, W.~~	~~1~~		Thompson, Mrs F. E.	2	
Hands, John	1				
Hingthorn, Thos.	1		Toong Sang Loong	1 regd.	
Holme, Y.	1				
Hong Hi Wan	1		Tseng A Sam Contractor	1	
Hornstern, R.	1 regd.				
Hough, Robt.	1		Tye Hing Loong	1	
Hughes, John	1		Ungher, Monsr.	1	
Henderson, Dr.	1		Van Corbach, W.	1	
Hyde, W.	1		Villainli, C.	1	
Jacob, Mrs B.	1		Vincent, Capt. Chs.	1 regd.	
Jensen, Arthur	1				
Jim, (Chinaman)	1		Wade, H. F.		1 bk.
Jones, C. P.	1		Ware, Ernest	1	1 pr.
Koch, A.	1		Weber, Morten B.	1	
Kohler, R. Capt.	1		White, C. W.	1	
Landi, Miss Galriela	2		Wing Wo Lung	1 regd.	
			Wise, Lieut. H. E.	1	
Lien, T.	1		Wood, Rev. Chs.	1	
Lim Koon Gin	1		Woollam, W.	1	
Long, Capt. M.	1		Wow Hing	1 regd.	
Ludlam, T. E.	2		X. Y. Z.	2	
Macy, C. H.	1		Yip Sum Tim	1 regd.	
Male Menina	1		Yu Yay Sem	1	
Male Menina Messrs	1		Zedtwitz Baron de	1	

For Merchant Ships

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Aeolus, s.s.	1		Landsur	1	
Albyn's Isle	1	1	Laurel	10	8
Ambassabor	1		Laurens	1	
A. Newton	2		Lightning	3	
Carlotta	1		Lilla	1	
Carrisole		1	Lota	12	14
Cedra	1		Lucia	1	
Clara	1		Moron Puck	1	
Coldstream	1		Mozart	1	
Cyclops, s.s.	1 regd.		Nardoo	1	
Daniel Barnes	1		Nearchus		1
Eden	5		New Era	2	
Ellen	1		Nord America	1	
Elliots	2	2	Northern Light	1 regd.	
E. M. Young	1		Noythone	1	
Espana, s.s.	1		Phineas Pendleton	1	
Esturias	1		Propontis, s.s.	1	
Ethelbert		1	Prospector	1	1
Faugh Ballaugh		1	Ragah Olciah, s.s.	1	
Flodden	1		Raven	1	
Freeman	1		Restless	6	1
F. Vonder Falen, s.s.	1		R. Worster, s.s.	1	
Glamorganshire	1		Senator	1	
Golden State	1		Shadwan, s.s.	1	
Grenanous	1		St. Vincent	2	1
Hermes	1		Stonewall, Jackson	1	
Hoogly	1		Sumatra	1	
India	1 regd.		Taunton	1 regd.	
Invincible	1		Vespasian, s.s.	2	
Jarra	1	1	Wm. H. Besse	1	
John C. Munro.	1		Zodiac	2	
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Books, etc. without Covers.

Apenrade Zeitung.
Asmudeo.
Boletim Official de India.
Bolling and Lowe's Catalogue (illustrated).
Bombay Samachar.
Christian Herald.
Commerce Francais.
Courier.
Cruz.
Daily Journal of Commerce.
De Maasbode.
De Opmerker.
De Tijd.
Der Vetter aus Schwaben.
Deutsche Rundschau.
Die Post.
Evening News.
Finanza.
Francis Times & Co. Price Lists.
Gezondheid.
Gil Blas.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.
Graphic.
Hoboe (Russian Paper).
Hoboctn.
Illustrated London News.
Imparcial.
Kleine Kieler Zeitung.
Lancet.
Lloyd's Weekly News.
London Commercial Sale Rooms.
London & China Express.
Long Island Record.
Machine Tools p.o.
Macmillan's Magazine.
New Testament (Revised Version).
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.
North China Herald.
Orient Zeitung.
Peacock Mansfield and Britton's Illustated Catalogue.
Russian Illustrated Paper.
Russian Paper.
Sample of Cotton.
Sample of Rose Bengala.
Saturday Review.
Sotheran's Catalogue of Situation.
St. James' Budget.
Stoompost.
Thatched House Club (2 Books).
The Daily Express.
Times.
Verordnung.
Woolson & Co.'s Catalogue.

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the *China Mail* Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

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BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tsze Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr TAM YIK KIU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

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Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

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Intimations.

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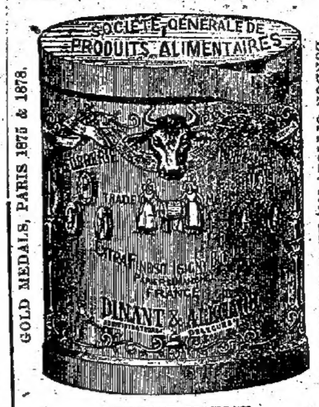

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It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

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Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West-Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boat.

Half hour, ...10 cts.	Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours,..50 cts.	Six hours,....70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ...	$1.00
Three Coolies, ...	0.85
Two Coolies, ...	0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo lum).

Four Coolies, ...	$1.50
Three Coolies, ...	1.20
Two Coolies, ...	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ...	$0.60
Three Coolies, ...	0.50
Two Coolies, ...	0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-fou-lum.)

Four Coolies, ...	$1.00
Three Coolies, ...	0.85
Two Coolies, ...	0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours)	Peak,.....$0.75	each Coolie.
	Gap,.....$0.60	each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ...	10 cents.
Half day, ...	35 cents.
Day, ...	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ...	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ...	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ...	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ...	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ...	50

Sampans.

6s Pullaway Boats, per Day,	... ...	$1.00
,, One Hour,	... ...	20
,, Half-an-Hour,	... ...	10
After 6 P.M.,	... ...	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day,	33 cents.
Half Day,	20 ,,
Three Hours,	12 ,,
One Hour,	5 ,,
Half Hour,	3 ,,

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, *or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,*

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Fairtlough	Brit. str.	781	July 4	Soey Shing	Saigon	at daylight
Arratoon Apcar	5 h	McConnell	Brit. str.	1392	July 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Atalanta	2 c	Pfaff	Ger. str.	787	July 15	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai, &c.	at daylight
Belgic	...	Davison	Brit. str.	1716	July 13	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F'cisco	Ab'deen Dock
Catterthun	5 c	Miller	Brit. str.	1407	July 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	18th inst.
Chinkiang	..	Orr	Brit. str.	799	June 21	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Consolation	3 h	Young	Brit. str.	764	July 15	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	20th, daylight
Djemnah	5 c	Boisseuil Baron	Fch. str.	2345	July 15	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	B.K. & W'poa Dock Co.	.....	Tug flying
Glenearn	4 h	Duke	Brit. str.	1409	July 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Hailoong	...	Hunter	Brit. str.	277	May 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Hainan	2 h	Conner	Brit. str.	281	July 13	Afong	Hoihow & Haiphong	at daylight
Hardwick	4 h	Topp	Brit. str.	715	July 15	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Heron	...	Bunjo	Brit. str.	55	May 21	Capt. Conner	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Kwangtung	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	674	July 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Laertes	4 c	Scales	Brit. str.	1391	July 14	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy and Shanghai	To-day
Li Tai	4 k	Li Ton Tao	Annam. str.	1000	July 7	Captain		
Mei-foo	4 c	Cunningham	Chi. str.	1284	July 8	C. M. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Menzaleh	5 c	Homery	Fch. str.	1273	July 10	Messageries Maritimes	Australian Ports	Ab'deen Dock
Nelson	...	Thorn	Brit. str.	894	July 4	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Penedo	4 c	Kenderdine	Brit. str.	658	July 11	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Hoihow, &c.	Cos'tan Dock
Ping-on	...	McCaslin	Amer. str.	575	July 7	Russell & Co.		
Sea Gull	7 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Shun-on	3 h	Blumenberg	Annam. str.	136	July 13	Shun Wo Yuen		
Shun Tip	4 k	Yuen Man Fu	Annam. str.	93	July 7	Captain		
Suez	5 h	Dodd	Brit. str.	1390	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	at daylight
Vortigern	3 c	Alexander	Brit str.	876	July 14	Bing Kee & Co.	S'apore and Penang	25th inst.
Vorwarts	2 h	Evers	Ger. str.	612	July 11	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong, &c.	at daylight
Yottung	2 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	July 13	Kwok Acheong & Sons		
Sailing Vessels								
Abbis Carver	8 c	Carver	Amer. bqe.	983	July 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Channel for orders	
Anna Sieben	3 k	Paulsen	Ger. bqe.	604	July 4	Wieler & Co.		
Astoria	7 c	Anderson	Amer. sh.	1395	July 6	Messageries Maritimes	Havre and Hamburg	
Bonito	3 k	Wesenberg	Ger. bqe.	529	June 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
C. F. Sargent	7 c	Atherton	Amer. sh.	1704	June 11	Russell & Co.		
Channel Queen	4 c	Le Lacheur	Brit. bqe.	609	July 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Citadel	3 c	Stewart	Brit. 3m. sc.	245	July 13	Remedios & Co.	New York	
Conquest	8 c	Howes	Amer. bqe.	576	June 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Ernst	4 c	Zerrahn	Ger. 3m. sc.	356	July 5	Wieler & Co.		
Fabius	3 c	Sequeira	Siam. bqe.	635	July 12	Tack Mee		
Flensborg	4 k	Lautrup	Dan. bqe.	365	July 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Foochow	2 h	Goldberg	Siam. bg.	300	June 8	Chinese	Newchwang	
Francisca	4 k	Buck	Ger. bqe.	368	July 10	Siemssen & Co.	Philippines	
Freeman	7 c	Howes	Amer. bqe.	1197	July 11	Borneo Co., Limited	Manila	
Great Surgeon	7 c	Arbucam	Amer. bqe.	909	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Chefoo	
Gustav & Marie	4 k	Bührach	Ger. bqe.	355	July 4	Wieler & Co.	London	
Hermann	4 k	Jepsen	Ger. bqe.	486	June 5	Vogel & Co.	Swatow	
Hermes	7 c	Grube	Ger. bqe.	470	July 15	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Highlander	2 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1352	June 8	Vogel & Co.		
Hindoo	4 k	Matthiessen	Ger. bqe.	541	July 10	Wieler & Co.	Bangkok	K'loon Dock
Hotspur	...	Jack	Brit. bqe.	522	June 12	Melchers & Co.		
Invincible	7 c	Skewes	Amer. sh.	1460	July 6	Borneo Co., Limited		
Java Packet	4 c	Hansen	Brit. bqe.	674	June 6	Bing Kee & Co.	San Francisco	
Joachim Christian	3 k	Ricklefs	Ger. bqe.	457	June 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Havre and Hamburg	
Jonathan Chase	7 c	Castigan	Amer. bqe.	693	June 7	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Leonidas	2 c	Prehn	Brit. sh.	1326	June 27	Melchers & Co.	London	
Lucy	5 k	Habekost	Bri. bgtine.	319	July 3	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Mabel	5 k	Snow	Amer. bqe.	788	June 14	Russell & Co.	New York	
Melusine	1 c	Pflieger	Ger. bqe.	937	July 4	Melchers & Co.	Philippines	
P. G. Carvill	8 c	McFee	Brit. sh.	1656	June 14	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Roderick Hay	3 k	Nicolson	Brit. bqe.	290	June 28	Turner & Co.	Chefoo	
Signal	7 c	Whitney	Amer. bqe.	492	July 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sir John Laurence	7 c	Best	Brit. sh.	1090	June 25	Messageries Maritimes	Channel for orders	
Smyrniote	2 h	Polsen	Brit. bqe.	339	July 15	Kin Tye Loong		
Spartan	8 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Feb. 6	W. H. Ray		
Star of China	4 c	Smith	Brit. bqe.	794	July 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Philippines	
Therese	7 c	Hartmann	Dan. bqe.	414	June 5	Vogel & Co.	London	
Tibar	..	Remate	Brit. bqe.	923	June 13	Borneo Co., Limited	London	Ab'deen Dock
Velocity	3 k	Martin	Brit. bqe.	500	June 14	Pustan & Co.	Newchwang	
Wilna	7 c	Lombard	Amer. sh.	1483	June 25	Order	Philippines	
WHAMPOA								
Anna		Davidsen	Ger. bqe	350	July 13	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Louisa		Schierlah	Ger. 3m. sc.	245	July 10	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Chefoo	
Mary		Wilson	Brit. bg.	237	July 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Rachel		Affleck	Brit. bqe.	282	June 15	Chinese	Tientsin	
CANTON								
Amoy		Drewes	Brit. str.	814	July 14	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Olympia		Wagner	Ger. str.	810	July 15	Siemssen & Co.	Chefoo & N'chwang	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Esk	6 h	British	gunboat	360	3	340	June 19	Lieut.-Com. Napier
Kestrel	6 c	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 24	Wm. M. Lang
Legaspi	C.'s D.	Spanish	transport	.....	...	.....	June 19	Mariano Torres
Lutin	6 c	French	gunboat	137	...	.....	July 16	Rouvier
Marquez del Duero	K. D.	Spanish	despatch vessel	485	...	.....	June 13	Don Guillemeo Lobé
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Midge	5 k	British	gunboat	465	4	120	July 1	.....
Swift	7. h	British	gun vessel	760	...	.....	July 18	Comr. W. Collins
Tweed	6 h	British	gunboat	360	3	340	June 19	Lieut.-Com. Carey
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Cuming
Wivern	5 k	British	turret-ship	.....	4	350	June 2	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons	Captain	Owners.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiang-ping	360	Holmes	C. M. S. S. Co.
Powan	1890	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	McDougall	K. Acheong & Sons

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	Lin Kuo-ch'ang
Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Chien-jui	80	3	17	A. Getley
Ching-tsing	180	6	60	F. Bessard
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti-hu
Hai-tung-hung	120	...	.....	Leung Yin-ting
Hua-shan	24	2	7	H. J. Faunch
Li-shé	80	3	20	G. Rome
Peng-chou-hai	562	4	125	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping-tye
Shen-chi	200	5	50	D. Reid
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Tching-po	100	8	40	Ching
Taing-po	180	6	60	A. Garceau
Yi-hu	20	2	8	M. Johnson
Yü-min	24	3	7	J. Yeats

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

July 9, 1881.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Benalder	for London
*Jason	for London
Meath	for Colonies

SAILING VESSELS.

Argos	British brig
Charley	for Tientsin
Chateaubriand	for Tientsin
Cingalee	for Melbourne
Emily	British brig
E-Von Beaulieu	for Tientsin

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

July 9, 1881.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Antenor	British
Claverhouse	for London
Fatchoy	British
Fei Yuen	American
Foochow	British
*Glenearn	London v. F'chow
H. C. Orsted	Telegraph Repairing Str.
Hanyang	British
Harter	for New York
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Kiang-yung	Chinese
Kung Wo	British
Meli	Chinese
*Olympia	German
Pechili	British
Rohilla	British
Saghalien	French
Store Nordiske,	Telegraph Repairing Str.
Tamaura Maru	Japanese
Ulysses	London v. F'chow
W. C. de Vries	British
Wha-on.	British
Wuhu	British
*Yangtsé	French
Yung-ching	Chinese

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Annie	German schooner
Antelope	American ship
August Friedrich	German barque
Brenda	British barque
Caroline Behn	German barque
Ching-tah	British barque
Fitzroy	for London
Helchoong	British barque
Hoogly	American ship
Humboldt	for New York
Lizzie Mitchell	British barque
Nouveau Mondell	British barque
Hazel Holme	British barque
Pacifique	French ship
Phineas Pendleton	American ship
Tyburnia	for London
Wealthy Pendleton	American barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Iron Duke	H. M. iron-clad
Lapwing	H. M. gunboat
Palos	U. S. gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 16th, 1881.
At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Prices. Highest. Cash.	Lowest. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.				肉食
Bacon, English,	lb.	350	320	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured	"	250	225	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow,	"	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	160	150	燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	90	80	湯肉
" Steak,	"	160	150	牛肉耙
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh,	each	260	240	牛脷
" " corned	"	270	250	鹹牛脷
" Head,	"	720	700	牛頭
" Heart,	"	120	110	牛心
" Hump, Salt	catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet,	each	45	40	牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	80	60	牛腰
" Tail,	"	110	100	牛尾
" Liver,	catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed)	catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	700	600	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	300	270	花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	200	180	金華火腿
" English	"	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	170	160	羊牌骨
" Leg,	"	170	160	羊肫
" Shoulder,	"	130	120	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	70	60	猪職
" Feet,	"	100	90	猪脚
" Fry,	"	110	100	猪雜
" Head,	"	90	80	猪頭
" Heart,	each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys,	"	100	90	猪腰
" Liver,	lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	140	130	猪牌骨
" Corned,	"	130	120	鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	140	130	猪肫
" Fat or Lard,	"	100	90	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	420	400	羊頭脚
" Heart,	each	55	50	羊心
" Kidneys,	"	80	70	羊腰
" Liver,	lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	each	$2.	$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef,	lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton,	"	110	100	生羊油
Sweet Bread,	catty	140	130	牛核
Veal,	"	150	140	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Capons,	catty	250	200	鐵鷄
Doves,	each	100	—	班鳩
Ducks,	catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	90	鷄蛋
" Duck	"	100	—	鴨蛋
" Salt	"	100	—	鹹蛋
Fowls,	catty	180	170	鷄
Geese,	"	130	120	鵝
Partridges,	each	300	290	鷓鴣
Pigeons,	"	150	—	白鴿
Pheasants, Canton,	live per pair	$1.50	—	省城山鷄
Quail,	each	120	110	鶉鴉
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	750	—	省城家兎
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	700	600	火鷄公
" Hen,	"	450	—	火鷄嬭
Fish.				海鮮
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	200	180	肚魚乾
Carp,	catty	90	—	鯉魚
Catfish,	"	40	30	赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	160	150	鹹鱈魚
Crabs,	"	120	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	90	—	墨魚
Dace,	"	50	—	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish,	"	60	—	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	"	60	—	海鰻
" Fresh water	"	120	110	淡水鰻
Frogs,	"	240	180	田鷄
Fresh Fish, Large	"	120	110	大鮮魚
" Small	"	80	70	鮮魚仔
Garoupa,	"	200	150	石班魚
Gudgeon,	"	100	—	白蛤魚
Gurnard,	"	80	70	紅角
Haddock,	"	100	80	黃花
Herrings,	"	60	—	黃澤
" smoked	box	$1.00	—	烟黃澤
Live Fish,	catty	140	120	生魚
Lobsters,	"	120	—	龍蝦
Mullet,	"	100	—	鯔魚
Parrot Fish,	"	100	—	鷄公魚
Perch,	"	80	70	頭鱸
Pike,	"	160	—	鱦魚
Plaice,	"	80	60	花破蓬
Pomfret, White	"	160	140	白鯧
Pomfret, Black	"	110	—	黑鯧
Prawns,	"	220	—	明蝦
Ray,	"	60	50	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	90	70	石狗公
Roach,	"	160	—	鯇魚
Shad,	"	140	120	三梨魚
Shark,	"	50	40	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	100	90	鯿魚
Salmon Salt water,	"	180	—	馬友魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate,	"	40	30	鱆魚
Shrimps,	"	120	100	蝦
Snapper,	"	120	—	立魚
Soles, Fresh	"	120	—	糙沙魚
Tench,	catty	100	90	鯄魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	each	300	250	脚魚
Fruits.				菓子
Aleurites,	catty	50	—	石栗
Bananas, fragrant, Canton	"	40	30	省城香蕉
Chestnuts,	"	120	110	風栗
Citron, Green,	"	120	—	佛手
Cocoanuts	each	50	—	椰子
Currants, 2 lbs	bottle	400	350	細葡萄
" lb.		150	140	葡提子
Dates,	"	500	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried,	box	1000	—	無花菓乾
Ground Nuts,	catty	25	20	花生
Lemons, China,	"	60	—	檸檬
" Peel,	lb.	50	cents	桔餅
Lichees, Dried,	catty	200	150	荔枝乾
" Green,	"	30	—	荔枝
" Black leaved,	"	60	—	黑葉荔枝
" Greenish,	"	100	—	掛綠荔枝
" Viscid,	"	120	—	糯米柿荔枝
Limes,	"	100	—	白檸檬
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	300	250	龍眼乾
Maize,	head	20	—	粟米
Mangosteen,	each	20	—	山竹子
Mangoes, Manila,	each	80	—	宋呂芒
Mangoes, Punti,	catty	70	—	本地芒
Musk Melons,	catty	40	—	香瓜
Olives,	"	40	—	白欖
Oranges, Punti,	"	70	—	本地橙
" Sweet, Sun-wooy,	"	160	—	新會甜橙
" Peel,	lb. cents	50	40	橙皮
" Nutmeg,	catty	100	—	四季桔
Papaw,	"	20	—	木瓜
Peach, Hami,	"	160	—	扁桃
" Bitter,	"	50	—	冷飯桃
" eagle beaked,	"	250	—	鷹嘴桃
Pear, Nanking,	"	—	—	南京雪梨
" Russet,	"	50	40	沙梨
" Green,	"	30	—	青梨
Pine-apples, Punti,	each	40	—	本地波羅
" Singapore,	each	100	—	星架波波羅
Pomegranate,	"	80	—	石榴
Plantains, common	catty	20	—	大蕉
" Fragrant,	"	30	25	沙香蕉
Plums, Green,	"	40	30	青竹李仔
" Nanhwa,	"	80	40	南華李
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Quince, Canton,	each	100	—	萬壽木瓜
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	珠提乾
" Pudding,	lb.	150	140	珠提
Rose Apples,	catty	100	—	葡萄
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo,	catty	70	50	白菓
Strawberries, Chinese	catty	70	60	楊梅
Tamarinds,	"	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	110	100	合桃
Water Melon,	"	30	—	西瓜
Water Chesnuts, com.	"	30	20	馬蹄
" Mandarin,	"	60	—	桂林馬蹄
Whampe, Cookia,	"	120	—	甜黃皮
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	70	—	竹笋
Beans, sprout,	"	30	20	芽菜
" broad,	"	40	30	面豆
" French,	"	120	—	邊豆
" Long,	"	80	—	豆角
Beet Root,	each	20	15	香港紅菜頭
Brassica,	catty	20	—	白菜
Brinjals,	"	20	15	紅茄
Cabbage, Shanghai,	each	100	80	上海椰菜
Carrots, English,	catty	30	—	來路金筍
" Punti,	"	20	—	本地金笋
Celery, English,	"	—	—	番芹菜
Celery, Chinese,	"	40	30	本地芹菜
Chilies, Dried,	"	100	—	辣椒乾
" Fresh, Green	"	30	—	青花椒
" Red,	"	50	—	紅花椒
Cucumbers,	"	25	—	青瓜
Curry Stuff English,	"	50	40	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	"	25	20	矮瓜
Garlic,	"	25	20	蒜頭
Ginger, old,	"	30	25	薑
" young,	"	50	40	新子薑
Gourd, snake	"	80	—	絲瓜
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	150	—	大蘿蔔
Lettuce, Chinese	"	15	10	唐人生菜
" English	each	10	—	來路生菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Mushroom, dried,	cat	400	300	香信
Onions, Bombay	"	50	—	洋葱頭
" Green	"	20	—	生葱
Okras,	"	30	—	毛茄
Parsley, Chinese,	"	40	—	芫荽
" English,	bunch	10	—	洋芫荽
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	30	—	澳門薯仔
" Hongkong,	"	25	—	香港薯仔
" Shanghai,	"	20	—	上海薯仔
" Sweet,	"	15	12	番薯
Pumpkin, Yellow,	"	20	15	番瓜
" Green,	"	20	15	冬瓜
Purslane,	"	20	—	猪仔菜
Scallions,	"	15	—	蔥菜
Sesamum,	"	50	—	白芝蔴
Shalots,	"	80	—	藠葱
Spinage,	"	20	—	莧菜
Squash, bottle	"	20	—	葫蘆
" bitter	"	30	25	苦瓜
" hairy	"	25	20	節瓜
Taro,	"	30	20	芋頭
Tomatoes,	"	50	40	番茄

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